The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 23. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1870 NUMBER. 219.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

AGENTS WANTED.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

BOARD WANTED.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

FINANCIAL.

$125 WILL BUY A HALF-INTEREST ...

$300 WILL BUY A SMALL PAYING ...

$2,000 ...

$1,000 TO $3,000 TO LOAN ON ...

$5,000 WANTED—FOR FIVE YEARS ...

$6,000 WANTED TO BORROW ...

$20,000 TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO ...

LOST AND FOUND.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MACHINERY.

WASHINGTON.

The Mississippi Admission Bill Passed in the House.

Text of the Senate Funding Bill.

Debate in Both Houses on the Naval Deficiency Bill.

Judge Hoar's Nomination Rejected by the Senate.

Provisions of the Bill for the Enforcement of the Laws in Utah.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.

NAVAL EXPENDITURES.

The Navy Department was pretty thoroughly overhauled in the House to-day, and the final vote was equivalent to an expression of want of confidence in its management. It appears that, as soon as this administration came into power, it determined to put most of the vessels into repair and commission, and the force of workmen in all the navy yards was greatly increased. The result of this action was that the appropriations for the year to the Bureau of Construction and Bureau of Engineering were exhausted in seven months. The original intention of the department was to go on with the work, and trust to Congress for making up the deficiencies. The endorsement given by the country and Congress to the position assumed by Mr. Dawes and the Appropriation Committee changed this determination, and, as the public knows, a large number of workmen were discharged or suspended. The Secretary then reported that the appropriation for these two bureaus was about exhausted, and asked that the surplus in other bureaus be transferred thereto. Mr. Dawes and his committee took up the question, and, this morning, had a conference with the Secretary and Admiral Porter, both of whom fully explained the policy of the department. The committee did not find itself able to concur in this policy, but the majority (Dawes' going with the minority for a smaller sum) finally agreed to recommend an appropriation of three millions for the two bureaus aforesaid, and to cover into the Treasury an equal amount of surplus standing to the credit of other bureaus. As soon as the bill reached the House it was sharply attacked, and the policy of the department was censured and condemned in decided terms, some speakers going so far as to declare that our old wooden vessels are not worth repairing, and others saying there is no occasion for such warlike preparations in time of peace. A motion to reduce the appropriation one-half was made and found such favor that not more than twenty-five or thirty members stood up for the bill as reported, and it went through, with one million for the Bureau of Construction, and half a million for the Bureau of Engineering, and an aggregate of three millions surplus from other bureaus returned to the Treasury. A similar bill was debated two hours in the Senate, and there was opposition in that body also to the proposed transfer. One clause added to the bill knocks the eight-hour law in the head, by declaring that eight hours' work shall receive but eight hours' pay, proportionate to the ruling rates outside the yards. This was carried by four majority. The Senate will probably lay by its own bill to-morrow and put through the House bill. It is evident that only a part of the men who were discharged last week can be restored to their places, the sentiments of both branches of Congress being strong against heavy work, and in favor of greater economy in the two bureaus chiefly concerned.

THE NEW FUNDING BILL,

from the Finance Committee, is largely a compromise between the views of the Secretary and those of Sherman and his associates. ...

PENSIONS.

Judge Lawrence, of Ohio, as one argument for the necessity of paying pensions four times a year instead of twice, has obtained the following letter from Mr. Van Aernam, Commissioner of Pensions: ...

THE NEW REVENUE LAW.

The Ways and Means Committee, having got the Tariff bill off its hands, is now at work at the Internal Revenue law. ...

THE GOLD CONSPIRACY.

The Gold Conspiracy Committee have traced all the circumstances connected with the transmission of Secretary Boutwell's despatch to sell four millions of gold, which broke down the market. ...

INTERIOR PORTS OF ENTRY.

The House Committee on Commerce had another meeting to-day to consider a bill allowing the transportation of imported merchandise to the West in bulk. ...

JUDGE HOAR'S NOMINATION REJECTED.

Judge Hoar's nomination to the Supreme Bench was rejected by the Senate this afternoon—yeas 24, nays 33—and the President will soon send in a new nomination.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THE SITUATION IN MISSISSIPPI.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The Reconstruction Committee to-day heard General Ames regarding the situation in Mississippi. ...

COURTESIES.

THE GOLD CONSPIRACY.

THE FENIANS.

SUPREME COURT CASE.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

WYOMING.

Governor Campbell, of Wyoming, was before the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs to-day, endeavoring to procure a modification of the treaty with the Sioux Indians so that they may be removed from the lands which they now occupy, embracing about one-fourth of the Territory.

PAPER CONTRACTS.

A Joint Committee on Printing has awarded contracts for supplying paper for the government printing office for the current year to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston firms.

STEAMBOAT INSPECTORS' CONVENTION.

THE REJECTION OF HOAR'S NOMINATION.

The Senate, in executive session, again took action on the nomination of E. R. Hoar as Associate Justice in the Supreme Court. ... There was no debate.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.

SENATE.

THE FUNDING BILL.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported the following bill to authorize the funding and consolidation of the national debt, to extend banking facilities and establish specie payments. The bill is as follows: ...

NEUTRALITY BILL.

The bill was finally laid aside in order to permit Mr. CARPENTER to address the Senate upon the bill relative to the neutrality of the United States. ...

WINNIPEG.

ADJOURNED.

The Senate at 4 o'clock went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced:

By Mr. JULIAN—Amending the homestead acts.

By Mr. ALLISON—To bring weights and measures of the metre system into public use.

UTAH BILL.

Mr. CULLOM, from the Committee on Territories, reported the bill in aid of the execution of the laws in Utah, which was recommitted. ...

ANOTHER RAILROAD BILL.

PROPOSED BOND TAX.

SWAMP LANDS.

BOUNTY BILL.

THE NEW TAX BILL.

LAND GRANT BILL.

RESOLUTION.

AMERICAN CITIZENS IN BRITISH PRISONS.

MISSISSIPPI ADMISSION BILL.

NAVY DEFICIENCIES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MEMORIAL.

MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE.

RESOLUTIONS.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT FUNDS.

NAVAL DEFICIENCY BILL.

RAILROAD BILL PASSED.

NAVAL TRANSFER BILL.

The bill was finally passed, as amended—yeas 91, nays 38.

ADJOURNMENT.

The House, at 4:30, adjourned.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.

THE SPANISH CROWN JEWELS.

A gentleman who has just arrived from Mexico says the Crown jewels of Spain, which have been missing from Madrid since the expulsion of Queen Isabella, are at the National Montedepio in the city of Mexico, where they are held in pawn. They include the jewels which were pledged when Columbus was outfitted, and those which have been added to the Spanish crown since that time.

WALL STREET.

The money market is easier, and the supply of capital very large on call. At the close rates for call loans were 4 to 5 per cent on governments and stock collaterals. The railway market was strong during the morning, with a general advance in prices and considerable activity in New York Central and Lake Shore, Northwestern and Reading fell in the afternoon, but rallied towards the close, without any special features. There was considerable activity in gold, with a decline to 120¾, caused mainly by parties unloading who have been disappointed in an expected advance in the premium.

IN MEMORIAM.

At a meeting of the Republican General Committee, this evening, resolutions were passed, eulogistic of the memory of Edwin M. Stanton and Alexander R. McLeod. General John Cochrane made an eloquent speech upon the private and public life of Mr. Stanton.

IMPEACHMENT DEMANDED.

The Sun demands the impeachment of Collector Grinnell on the ground that he paid Samuel F. Blatchford his salary as Deputy Collector from the time he ran away until the date when he was allowed to resign his office.

RAILWAY ITEM.

Work is being pushed on the Long Branch & Sea Shore Railway. Boston capitalists are heavily interested and intend to construct a shore line to Norfolk, Va.

CIGAR SEIZURE.

A large quantity of cigars which were being smuggled in boats of cedar planks, were seized to-day. The value of the seizure is about $40,000. The fraud has been practised a long time without discovery.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

MOVEMENTS OF PRINCE ARTHUR.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—Prince Arthur, at the invitation of General McDowell, visited the harbor forts this afternoon, and was received with a royal salute at Governor's Island.

THE REV. DR. COOK.

CITY TAX LEVY.

NOT DEAD.

NATIONAL BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS.

THE GLASSON DIVORCE SUIT.

IMMIGRANTS.

THE STRIKE.

REVENUE FRAUDS.

THE GOLD MARKET.

EXPRESS DIVIDEND.

THE WEST.

Railroad Excursion—Murder at South Pass.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Feb. 3.

Two locomotives for the Utah Central Railroad arrived from Chicago, via the Northwestern Railroad, on fast freight time, from Chicago to Omaha, forty-four hours.

An excursion over the Omaha North & Southwestern Roads started this morning, and returned at 5 p. m. Governor Butler and State officials, the City Council, General Augur and staff, Colonel Hammond, of the Union Pacific, and other invited guests participated.

R. McCrea, a Scotch carpenter, was killed in an affray at South Pass City last week. The parties connected with the affair have been arrested.

JOLIET.

Funeral of Ex-Mayor Harwood.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Feb. 3.

Ex-Mayor Harwood, of this place, died last Tuesday, of consumption. He was buried to-day. The funeral was attended by the members of the Fire Department, and also by the Joliet Cornet Band. The procession was about a mile long. The funeral sermon was preached at the Universalist Church, Rev. Forepaugh officiating and Rev. ... assisting. Deceased leaves a wife and two children.

OHIO.

Death of Ex-Governor Trimble—Revenue Officers on an Inspecting Tour.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 3.—Ex-Governor Allen Trimble died at his residence, in Hillsboro, Ohio, this morning. He was in his 87th year. He had resided in Hillsboro since 1805.

Mr. Brooks, of Philadelphia, a revenue officer, together with Supervisors Dwyer and Clark, have been inspecting the gauging in the First and Second Districts. ...

The Key West Tragedy.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—The following telegram, explanatory of the Key West tragedy, has been received in the city: ...

Fatal Accident on the Boston & Albany Railroad.

HUDSON, Feb. 3.—A terrible accident occurred, this morning, on the Boston & Albany Railroad, half a mile west of Chatham village. ...

An Internal Revenue Informer Whipped by a Mob.

RICHMOND, Feb. 3.—Information has been received that Chas. Thomas, living some eight or ten miles from Floyd Court House was forcibly taken from his home last night, and unmercifully whipped by a party of disguised men. ...

Safe Robbery.

WARREN, Ill., Feb. 3.—Last Tuesday night the safe belonging to the American Merchants' Union Express Company in their office at Darlington, was forced open, and currency to the amount of $3,700 abstracted. ...

Illness of Governor Washburn, of Vermont.

WOODSTOCK, Vt., Feb. 3.—Governor Washburn seems to be sinking, and there is hardly a possibility of his recovery.

SPRINGFIELD.

The Convention Yesterday.

Minority Report on the Subject of Future Amendments.

The Canal Question Further Discussed.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 3.

LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATION CALLED FOR.

Mr. Cary, of Jo Daviess, wishing to show that if Galena has no wealth, she at least has honest men, introduced a resolution this morning, calling on the officers of the State to furnish the convention with information as to how the members of the Twenty-sixth General Assembly voted on the various appropriations and ring schemes. If there were five honest men in that body, he wished the people to know it. The resolution met with general disfavor, and probably would not have passed even had a vote been taken, which was deferred, because of the arrival of the hour to go into Committee of the Whole.

THE CANAL QUESTION.

The balance of the day was taken up with speeches on the canal question, of which there were six made, four being strongly in favor of the report of the committee. ...

THE NEW DELEGATE FROM THE KANKAKEE DISTRICT.

The official abstract of the vote of Kankakee County for a member of the Constitutional Convention to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Wm. H. Patterson, was filed in the office of the Secretary of State this afternoon. ...

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

The news of the ratification by Georgia of the Fifteenth Amendment was received with heartfelt satisfaction and a general congratulation by the Republicans of this city, and with rapturous joy by our colored brothers in the faith. ...

ANNUAL STATEMENTS.

The following fire insurance companies have filed their annual statements with the Auditor, and received his certificate: Rockford, of Rockford; American, of Chicago; Mutual, of Alton; Capitol City, of Albany, N. Y.; Commercial, of Cleveland, O.; Charter Oak, of Hartford, Ct.; Home, of Chicago.

NEW RAILROAD FACILITIES.

The first passenger train on the Springfield & Southeastern Railroad reached this city to-day from Pana.

THE CONVENTION.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 3.

The convention met as usual.

FUTURE AMENDMENTS.

Mr. BROWN, of Massac, offered a minority report in behalf of himself, on the subject of future amendments. ...

RESOLUTIONS.

DEBATE ON THE CANAL QUESTION.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

THE CANAL AND RIVER QUESTION.

WISCONSIN.

Arrangements for the State Fair of 1870—Old Soldiers' Convention—Lecture in Advocacy of Woman Suffrage—State Horticultural Society—Political.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 3.

The Executive Board of the State Agricultural Society have finished their work and adjourned. The State Fair, by a vote of 6 to 4, has been located at Milwaukee for the next two years, that city agreeing to provide suitable grounds. ...

INDIANA.

The Temperance Movement—A Murderer Set Free—Railroad Items.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 3.

Another Fatal Railroad Accident.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Feb. 3.—A freight train was thrown from the track, to-day, between Barrington and Essex. Patrick Collins, conductor, was killed, and Michael Clancy, Andrew Johnson, and Michael Ryan, employes on the train, seriously injured.

Died.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3.—Horace Binney, Jr., President of the Union League Club and a distinguished lawyer, died to-day after a brief illness.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 3.—COTTON—Quiet ...

STATE LEGISLATURES.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 3.

SENATE.

The appointment of Lieutenant T. J. Widvey as Fish Inspector, was confirmed. ...

ASSEMBLY.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 3.—At the Radical caucus at Jefferson City, last night, the question of the expediency of submitting to the people the amendment to the constitution enfranchising those now deprived of suffrage, ...

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—In the Assembly to-day, the report was presented from the Canal Board, that the cost of completing the Erie, Oswego, and Champlain Canals according to estimates, was as follows: ...

KANSAS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 3.—In the Kansas Senate, yesterday, the memorial asking Congress to submit the Sixteenth Amendment to the various States, was tabled by the casting vote of the Lieutenant Governor.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Feb. 3.—The Labor Reform members of the Massachusetts Legislature have united in a resolution to confine themselves in the Legislature solely to matters pertaining to labor reform, and not to become involved as a party in the question of woman suffrage or other doubtful measures.

MAINE.

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 3.—An order passed in the Senate to-day, which disfranchises paupers.

NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 3.—The Senate, to-day, made the joint resolution on the rejection of the Fifteenth Amendment the order of the day for Monday next.

IOWA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 3.

In the Senate, to-day, the following memorials and petitions were presented: ...

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

1870 PROSPECTUS 1870

OF THE

CHICAGO TRIBUNE

Published Daily, Tri-Weekly & Weekly.

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The Cheapest and Best Family Paper in the Land.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is emphatically the People's Advocate. It is opposed to monopolies, rings, and swindling combinations of all kinds. It has no interests or alliances apart from those of the great public to whose friendship and patronage it is indebted for the measure of prosperity it enjoys. ...

THE ISSUES.

It seems to be morally certain that, with the extinction of slavery and its adjuncts, and the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, questions relating to the Public Debt, Taxation, and the Currency will be the ruling and governing issues upon which the country will be divided. ...

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NOTICE

To Builders and Others.

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Enoch Morgan's Sons.

THE SKATING SEASON.

WEST SIDE RINK

COOK, COBURN & CO.

MASONIC NOTICES.

Masonic.

Masonic.

Masonic.

I. O. O. F.

I. O. O. F.



GENERAL NOTICES.

HYDE PARK TAXES

Received at No. 90 LaSalle-st.

H. VANDERBELT, Collector

NOTICE.

Lumbermen's Exchange.

Notice to Grocers.

American Merchants' Union Express Co.

DIVORCES.

KEYSTONE COLLAR COMPANY.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

VAN NOSTRAND'S

Eclectic Engineering Magazine.

SAPOLIO

WANTED.

TO FARMERS.

To Newspaper Correspondents.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

COPARTNERSHIP.

HOUSE MOVING.

HOUSE MOVING

COAL AND WOOD.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN

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We have reduced the prices of Pittsburgh and Coals of that grade commonly sold in this market as "Youghiogheny," to the following figures:

In quantities of between one and one hundred car load lots, $5.80 on track in Chicago; $1.85 per ton at mines near Pittsburgh. Ton lots, $6.25 delivered.

HOCKING COAL, best in market, $6.40 delivered to any point within a mile of either of our yards.

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Money to Loan.

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1870.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT RATIFIED.

A despatch in our columns on Thursday morning from Atlanta, Ga., announced that the Fifteenth Amendment had been ratified by both branches of the Georgia Legislature. This completes the ratification, and makes the amendment a part of the Constitution of the United States, in the following words:

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

This amendment has been ratified by the Legislatures of twenty-eight States, in the order following:

1869.		1869.	
1. Kansas	Feb. 27	16. Connecticut	May 13
2. Missouri	March 1	17. Indiana	" 14
3. Nevada	" 1	18. Florida	June 14
4. Louisiana	" 1	19. N. Hampshire	July 1
5. West Virginia	" 3	20. Virginia	Oct. 7
6. N. Carolina	" 4	21. Vermont	" 24
7. Illinois	" 5	22. Alabama	Nov. 16
8. Michigan	" 5	1870.	
9. Wisconsin	" 5	23. Minnesota	Jan. 14
10. Maine	" 11	24. Mississippi	" 17
11. S. Carolina	" 11	25. Rhode Island	" 18
12. Pennsylvania	" 11	26. Ohio	" 20
13. Massachusetts	" 12	27. Iowa	" 20
14. Arkansas	" 15	28. Georgia	Feb. 2
15. New York	April 14		

The original ratifications by Kansas and Missouri were imperfect, but the Legislatures in both States have since corrected the errors. There are several States yet to act on the amendment, including Nebraska and Texas, both of which will ratify, and it is probable, now that the amendment has been actually adopted, that Tennessee will also ratify it.

The rebellion may now be regarded as over and the great war finished. That rebellion was undertaken to preserve and perpetuate human slavery, and, within ten years from the date of the first secession ordinance, the great struggle has been terminated in the adoption of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments, which abolish slavery, prohibit compensation therefor, secure the civil and political equality and citizenship of all the people of the United States, and make every male citizen of the United States a competent voter at all elections. For the first time in our history, impartial suffrage has been made the national law, and its final establishment might appropriately be followed by a removal from the statute book of every political disfranchisement known to the law. Armed with the ballot, it is a denial of the intelligence and patriotism of the whole people to assume that they may not successfully defend themselves from the machinations of the gradually diminishing number of those who participated in the late rebellion. The Democratic party has been the bitter opponent of the ratifications of these amendments. When the amendment abolishing slavery was proposed in Congress there were but three or four Democratic members who had the courage to support it. When it was before the Legislatures of the States the Democratic members all voted against it. When it was before Congress, Mr. George H. Pendleton took the high ground that it was not constitutional for Congress to propose, nor for the several States to ratify, an amendment abolishing or prohibiting slavery; and that, though such an amendment might pass through all the forms of law, it could never be valid, and could never, in fact, be entitled to respect or recognition as part of the constitution. That, though slave-owners might have their property taken from them and the slaves might be declared free, the legal title of the owners in their property and the obligation of servitude by the blacks would remain, because they were indestructible. The Democrats in Congress and in the State Legislatures so resolutely opposed and resisted the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, and on each of these questions they are on record as having determinedly protracted the close of the rebellion to the present day. Their advice and their example, aided by the ambition of Andrew Johnson, delayed until 1870 the reconstruction which might have been completed in 1866. The very intensity of that opposition, more than any other cause, produced the Fifteenth Amendment, and made its ratification essential to the future security of the national peace.

For twenty years the peculiar condition of the negro race has been the absorbing topic of our national politics, and one great cause why the American people should rejoice at the final adoption of these amendments is that the negro has at last been reduced to a common level with all other people, his civil and political distinctions removed, and henceforth legislation will be general and include all races alike. The negro, by being merged politically with the rest of the people, ceases to be an object for special attack or special defence, and thus drops out of general politics. Hereafter he has to run the race of life, dependent, like all others, upon his own energy, ability, and worth.

THE CASE OF FITZ-JOHN PORTER.

We publish elsewhere a communication from a gentleman who advocates the granting of a new trial, or a re-examination, to General Fitz-John Porter, who was convicted, by court-martial, of wilful disobedience of orders in the presence of the enemy at the second battle of Bull Run, and was thereupon cashiered, and rendered forever incapable of holding any office under the Government of the United States. The basis of this appeal appears to be an allegation that, since the close of the war, the reports of the Confederate Generals Longstreet and J. E. B. Stuart render it certain that if General Porter had obeyed the orders which he received from General Pope, he would have been overwhelmed by superior forces of the enemy, and hence that our disaster in that engagement would have been greater than it actually was.

General Porter has printed a pamphlet of sixty-four pages, setting forth the reasons which he thinks ought to prevail in securing for himself a rehearing and reversal of the judgment pronounced against him. We believe that we have no prejudice against General Porter. We certainly have none founded upon any special admiration of General Pope. Nor have we any founded upon the fact (if it be a fact) that Porter is a Democrat. But we are bound to say, after attentively reading his pamphlet, that we can see no good reason for granting his request. The evidence which he offers to adduce may prove that no second battle of Bull Run was ever fought—that is the strongest impression left upon the mind of the reader who examines his argument—but it does not show even *prima facie* that the charges and specifications upon which he was convicted were not proved. Nor do the official reports of Longstreet and Stuart, written at, or soon, after the occurrences, tend to show that General Pope's order to General Porter was ill-timed or unwise. On the contrary, Stuart's report most conclusively shows the reverse. The idea that these rebel reports contained something favorable to Porter's side of the case was first mooted by Swinton, one of the most palpable "dead beats" of our army literature, in his so-called History of the Army of the Potomac. The reports themselves do not corroborate, but plainly contradict Mr. Swinton's assertions. And even if it were true that Pope's order was ill-timed and unwise, that would furnish no excuse to Porter for disobeying it, when his comrades were engaged in fierce battle, and, for aught he knew, the fate of his country hung upon the issue of the day.

The truth is (and it is well known to the army and to the country) that Porter entertained a profound contempt, if not a bitter hatred, for Pope and McDowell. This is shown in the despatches which he sent from the field of battle to General Burnside. The idea of disloyalty was not in his mind, for he had fought bravely and successfully on other fields, and was ready to do so again. But he could not bear to contribute to the glory of Pope. Rather than see a victory achieved which should have this tendency he would allow any number of lives to be sacrificed, and any extent of disaster to happen to our arms, for, in his estimation, no disaster could be so great as the temporary elevation of Pope. All of which discloses a little soul combined with a great deal of brute force. General Porter had his revenge on Pope, and he ought not now to shrink from the consequences. He may be able to see, after the lapse of seven years, that it would have been better to have swallowed his private indignation, or to have postponed it to a time when his country could better afford its exercise. But he made his own bed, and he must needs lie in it.

HOW TARIFFS ARE MADE.

A member of Congress not long since declared, as the result of a long experience, that no disinterested man could continue a member of the Ways and Means Committee, and witness the demands of the lobby, without learning to hate and despise the whole protective system. The impudence, pertinacity, and selfishness of the lobby which hangs around Congress, begging that the whole people be taxed to add to the profits of a few, are beyond description; and if the American people could understand how tariffs and tax bills are made, they, too, would demand that the whole system be abolished.

It is one of the traditions of the system that a distinguished leader of the protective party adopted the rule of receiving the demands of this lobby, and then put into his bills exactly one-half of the tax asked for. But this policy was soon discovered, and the rates of duty asked for were fixed at exactly twice what they expected to obtain. The present Committee of Ways and Means have had a terrible siege. They have been beset by the most unscrupulous and unappeasable lobby that has yet undertaken to impose private taxes upon a free people. A writer in the New York *Journal of Commerce* says that Mr. Schenck, though a high-tariff man, repeatedly opposed and defeated additional taxes; that Mr. Hooper frequently reminded the committee that there was a popular demand for reduced taxation, and that he prepared the free list; that Mr. Kelley protected iron, steel, coal, nickel, and books, and that he succeeded in increasing the tax on all these; that Mr. McCarthy "had an eye single to salt;" and that Mr. Blair, of Michigan, was high tariff in all things, remembering the "Copper bill," which the rest helped through "under an implied promise of assistance now." These were the members who carried all the increased taxation proposed by the bill. These men, being a majority, were the representatives of the horde demanding taxation for their special relief. The tin plate manufacturers wanted tin plate admitted free; they make tinware and wanted the raw material cheap; they wanted the tax put on other articles, as iron, of which there is a thousand fold more used by the people, and which is the raw material of nearly every other manufacture in the land. The friends of the tin plate workers voted to increase the tax on every horse-shoe, wagon-tire, and iron pot in the country. Another delegation was there in force demanding that goat skins be admitted free, and to make the matter even to put a tax on leather, lastings, and serges—that is to say, that the manufacturer be allowed to receive goat skins free of tax, but that the tax on boots and shoes, women's gaiters, harness, and belting be increased,—there being 100,000 people interested in having cheap leather and shoes to the one interested in the manufacture of goat skins. The Chairman of the committee was aroused from his bed on the morning the bill was to be reported, by a crowd of these men, conspicuous among whom was a party demanding an increase of the tax on grindstones. A cotton-yarn manufacturer represented that the salvation of the nation depended on increasing the tax on that article from 35 to 80 per cent; and another was frantic lest the committee should forget to double the tax on corsets. Since the day when Falstaff marshalled his regiment there was never such a scene as this army of beggars, in which the castor-oil men and the soapmakers; the cryolite, steel, pig iron, and India-rubber men; the cotton yarn, blanket, and carpet-weavers; the tinkers, the grindstone-makers, the glass-blowers, the owners of coal mines, the fabricators of shoe-thread, lasts, and pegs, jostled and crowded, swore and cried, fawned and knelt, alongside of the sugar-refiners, the tobacco-planters, the makers of chromate and bichromate of potash, the flax men, the pump men, the pepper and mustard-grinders, the grinders of chicory and "Java coffee"—all praying that their "infant industries" be promoted by special taxation for their benefit. Tariff bills are made up to please and satisfy these special interests, and without the remotest reference to the interests of the people, who have to pay all this taxation out of the earnings of their labor. If this bill proposed to collect four hundred millions of dollars annually by taxation, and to pay the same over to the makers of pig iron, and corsets, and blankets, and carpets, and cotton yarn, the people would instantly dismiss the Congress that enacted it; and yet, stripped of its deceptive phraseology, that is the main object, aim, purpose, and effect of the law.

REMOVAL OF THE CAPITAL.

The speech of General Logan on January 22, on the removal of the capital, is a very able and masterly one, and deserves wide dissemination throughout the country. It fills nearly nine columns of the *Globe*, and is too voluminous for publication in a daily paper. We shall trace the outline of its argument, which aims to cover the three points of the constitutionality, feasibility, and expediency of the proposed removal.

Taking for his text the proceedings of a Washington meeting, at which it was declared that the grievances suffered by the people of Washington at the hands of Congress exceeded any that were inflicted by the British Government on the American colonies, the General kindly comes to the rescue of the residents of Washington by a sincere effort to relieve them of the incubus on their prosperity which they find in the presence of the National Capital. He apparently agrees with the Washington malcontents that, if the district on the Potomac lying "between the mouths of the East Branch and Connogocheague," can be rid of the seat of government, it will suddenly bloom and flower into a vast metropolis, wherein the hum of industry will vie with the chisel of art for the ascendant.

But, desirable as it may be to emancipate Washington, its residents are tenderly anxious lest this emancipation shall exceed the peace powers of the constitution. They are willing the capital should remain rather than the constitution should be destroyed. General Logan, to relieve their solicitude, shows that since Congress first located the capital, "somewhere between East Branch and Connogocheague," the site itself was changed, shoved several miles down the river, and that it has never been where Congress first located it. If the constitutional point is sound, that Congress, having once fixed the seat of government, could not afterward change it, then we have never had a valid seat of government. This raises the grave question whether any of the legislation which Congress has been grinding out for the past sixty-five years has been near enough to Connogocheague to be constitutional. If it "be," then Congress must have the power to remove the seat of government, without impairing the validity of its legislation, for at least three miles. Having thus got the seat of government constitutionally in motion, there is nothing in the constitution requiring it to stop short of the Mississippi River.

The chief argument in the minds of those who located the capital was centrality with reference to population and territory. The speeches of Madison; Ames, of Massachusetts; Jackson, of Georgia; and Scott, of Pennsylvania, concur in stating clearly that this consideration was the only one worth discussing. The following is the first resolution introduced after the adoption of the Constitution of 1787, and by which the capital question was then opened:

"That a permanent residence ought to be fixed for the General Government of the United States at some convenient place, near the centre of wealth, population, and extent of territory as may be consistent with convenience to the navigation of the Atlantic Ocean, and having due regard to the particular situation of the Western country."—*Annals of Congress, Vol. 1, p. 816.*

Then the House adopted a resolution fixing it on the banks of the Susquehanna, which the Senate amended by fixing it at Germantown, Pa., which the House accepted. Meanwhile, however, the question of assuming the war debts of the States, in which Hamilton and other Northern men were much interested, came up, and Mr. Madison, the great compromiser and most dexterous log-roller of that period, succeeded in getting the North to consent that the capital should go down to Connogocheague in consideration that the Southern members would vote for assuming the State debts. This semi-corrupt bargain detracts from the poetic and sentimental claims of the present location, though it was a good thing for Madison and Virginia, who, in conjunction, did the President-making for the next quarter of a century, almost without outside interference. Virginia was the mother of Presidents, in part, because Connogocheague had become the capital.

But Mr. Madison, the prime mover in securing the present location of the capital, admitted that the act locating it was repealable at any time. In a speech on this subject, July 6, 1790, while the act was in passage, he said:

"It is said that before the ten years expire a repeal of the act may take place, and thus Congress be kept at Philadelphia. But what more can we do than pass a law for this purpose? It is not in our power to guard against a repeal. Our acts are not like those of the Medes and Persians, unalterable. A repeal is a thing against which no provision can be made. If this is an objection it holds good against any law that can be passed."—*Annals of Congress, Vol. 1.*

Congress, by the act of 1846, retroceding the Virginia portion of the District back to that State, and the Supreme Court by transferring to the Virginia courts cases originating in that portion of the District, had settled the constitutional question by affirming the power of Congress to re-cede from the whole or any portion of the jurisdiction it had acquired.

Among all our statesmen John C. Calhoun was the only one to assert that centrality was a subordinate point in locating a seat of government. He contended that the point of foreign exposure and of the greatest danger was the point usually selected, and, strangely enough, instanced London, Paris, and St. Petersburgh as examples. That London and Paris are the points of least exposure is proven by the fact that they are the chief centres of capital and industry, both of which are proverbially timid and prone to seek safety. England is defended chiefly by her navy, and this would defend London more effectively than any other point. On the contrary, the capture of Washington in the war of 1812-15, and the millions of treasure and thousands of lives sacrificed in defending it, for purely political reasons, in the last war, show that the point of greatest exposure is one of the worst for the Capital, which naturally seeks the point most central and least exposed. General Logan applies to this argument a happy illustration:

"Reason, also, leads to the same conclusion. The forces of nature when tending to union move toward a common centre. This is a law of the universe, a law of nature that runs through all her varied forms, from the worlds which float through space down to the forces which hold together the atoms of a grain of sand. It is the law of society; and it should prevail in a republican government, so far as the radiating point of power is concerned.

"The power coming up from the people should meet in a central focus, whence it may radiate with uniform force to every part of the great body. The place for the heart is the interior of the body, whence the arteries may convey the blood with uniform motion to the extremities. And as the heart in the human system is placed between the ribs, that it may be the better protected from external danger, so in our national system it should be located between the mighty ribs, the Appalachian and Rocky Mountain chains, that it may forever be secure from external foes. Although hostile hands may not reach it here, let us place it within the vast walls nature has reared for our protection."

The past and future growth of the country argues with irresistible force that the removal of the capital is an obvious and early duty. In 1789 the centre of our national area was in Virginia. Now it is in Kansas, far west of the Missouri River. Then the centre of population was near Baltimore. Now it is in Ohio, and will soon reach Indianapolis. Our area has increased six times and our population ten times since the capital was located near Connogocheague. We have four times as much territory in the Mississippi Valley and twice as much on the Pacific as the whole Atlantic slope. The country east of the Alleghanies, and for which Washington is a central location, has now 12,000,000 of population, while the country west of it, for which Washington is not a central location, has 25,000,000. By the end of the century the Atlantic slope will have 33,000,000, the Mississippi Valley and the Pacific 74,000,000. The West had already, in 1860, 23 per cent more acres of improved farm lands, 66 per cent more of land in farms unimproved, and 12 per cent more in the cash value of her farms. The majority of the wealth and production of the country, as well as of its industry and population, is west of the Alleghany Mountains. General Logan predicts that, as our country fills with population, the struggle will be between the East and the West for the commerce of the vast centre. The time to knit all sections together in the bands of a common interest, by giving to all an equal voice and influence in the councils of the government, is now. The first step towards this is to conform to the policy and principles of the Fathers of the Republic, including Madison himself, who declared that "the way to diminish" the dangers to free government in a country of vast extent "is to place the government in that spot which will be least removed from every part of the empire."

The wisdom of this policy is no way altered by the improved modes of travel or of sending intelligence. Those improvements will avail the people of the East in reaching or hearing from the capital after it is removed to the centre as admirably as they now avail the people of the Central, Western, and Pacific States to reach Washington. The capital should be located in a manner to impress the representatives of foreign powers who visit it with a conception of the magnitude of our area, the diversity of our population, and the nature of our resources. Its location and the scale on which it is built should be worthy of the dignity and power of the republic. If this can be attained by removing the capital to any central point, the gain in equity, peace, unity, and vigor to the whole country will be immeasurable, and the expense involved trivial. The entire cost of the present capital is less than two months' revenue. Very little of this value would be lost. The Capitol buildings might remain for the various uses to which they are applicable, or could be removed, stone by stone, to the Mississippi, by a process much simpler and cheaper than that by which they were brought, stone by stone, from Massachusetts to their present location. He would find a dozen firms, either of whom would contract to accomplish the job singly, and would do it. In conclusion he asserted the conviction of the Great West, that as sure as God lives and prosperity shall attend us, the power of empire advancing westward, the seat of empire must go with it.

ARMY AND NAVY LEGISLATION.

In considering the subject of the proper organization of the army and navy, and of a just provision for the officers of those professions, we hope that Congress will thoroughly investigate all the points essential to a just and wise disposition of the matter. A variety of schemes has been laid before Congress looking to curtailment and consolidation for economical ends. They may all have valuable features in them, but we must not, in our eagerness for change, lose sight of the maxim, that what experience has shown to be good it is not wise to let go for what may prove better. We do not want a large army or navy, and our people certainly cannot afford any unnecessary expenditure for the maintenance of a military establishment, be it ever so small. But armies and navies are such expensive affairs, no matter how minute their scale, that, if we have them at all, we can only afford the very best. And the cheapest is not necessarily the best.

Our military and naval strength need only be sufficient, so far as the *personnel* is concerned, for existing emergencies, for our Indian wars, our necessary frontier garrisons, and the protection of our mercantile marine abroad. But we must keep up our military schools; maintain at least a nucleus of military information and experience; encourage progress in military knowledge, and keep some accumulations of military and naval material, so that the future demands on the national defence shall be adequately met. The army and navy have relations to a condition of peace, as well as one of war. The army has the exclusive control of our river and harbor and lake surveys and improvements, and the navy has the light-house system and the astronomical work required for the use of navigators, almost entirely under their management, as well as the patrolling the ocean for the protection of what commerce we have left. The officers of these branches of the public service have the disbursement of large sums of public money, and the control of large interests. It is of immense importance to the public that they should be both capable and honest. Money spent to that end will be judiciously laid out. We sadly need, in the civil branches of the public service, the high professional tone and the integrity that goes with it that has generally characterized the professions of the regular army and navy. Legislation that provides meanly for the compensation of the public officer, so that he is driven to straits for the support of himself and family, or to the chances and temptations of private speculation to eke out his living, or threatened with discharge and a struggle with the world after the government has used up his best years and his strength, is utterly destructive of that professional feeling and tone that should be developed to reach results of economy and integrity in the care and use of the public resources.

We hope, in the discussion on army and navy matters in Congress, all these points will be considered, with others germane to the subject, and, further, that there will be an absolute exclusion of personal jealousies and of partisan feeling from the debate. Let the question be considered squarely on its merits. The American people remember with pride the glorious services of the army and navy under all kinds of administrations. We believe that the popular heart will not tolerate the dealing with these institutions in any other than a spirit of kindness and justice. At least let them not be slain in the house of their friends.

There are many cool things said and done in Chicago at this inclement season of the year, but the coolest is the announcement, by the exhibitors of the Cardiff Giant, that it "has been lying in the earth for thousands of years, and completely verifies the veracity of Holy Writ." We were aware there had been a great deal of lying done in the earth for several thousands of years; but the statement that Holy Writ is verified by it is very cool.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

The Springfield *Journal* says: "In many parts of this State the winter wheat is represented to be almost entirely killed out by the alternate freezing and thawing, which have characterized the winter."

IOWA.

The Cedar Falls *Gazette* tells of a wedding anniversary: "Mr. L. Schenck and wife, of this city, celebrated the fortieth anniversary of their wedded life on the 21st instant, by quietly taking tea at the same table they did on the day after their marriage, using the same teaspoons as they did on that occasion, sitting on chairs that were made a year earlier, and could see their plain faces in the same looking-glass that they used at that time. Mr. Schenck has a pail, which his family is now using, made by him in 1823. He has also two bedsteads now in use that were made eighty-five years ago. A table-cloth woven by Mrs. Schenck in 1823, and a bedspread woven in 1828, are now in use by her.

INDIANA.

A Terre Haute man paid a doctor's bill of $800 last year.

An Indiana editor abused a man to the extent of half a column, and stated the next week that it was a slip of the pen.

An Indianapolis paper tells of a man who "reproved his wife with an axe-handle."

Miss Eunice Redman, of Jackson County, awoke one night and saw a fellow climbing up to her window on a ladder. About the time he got to the top, she pushed the ladder off, and the neighbors picked up a burglar with a broken leg.

MINNESOTA.

The *Free Homestead* says a pretty close examination of the records shows that the people of Faribault County are now paying 3 per cent interest a month on about $100,000.

MISSOURI.

A man at Weston struts about with a cane cut from a tree on which his brother was hung for horse-stealing.

OHIO.

An Ohioan has succeeded in making a whistle out of a pig's tail, and he calls the instrument a pigolette.

John Folgate, of Jefferson, is the oldest inhabitant of the State. He scores 105, and was too old to serve in the army in 1812.

D. C. Hill, formerly a telegrapher at Cleveland, has been for ten years confined to his chair by rheumatism, being unable to stand or walk; and, in that plight, has mastered several languages and the law, and has been admitted to practice at the Ashtabula County Court.

Mrs. E. M. Evans, Postmistress at Ravenna, fell down-stairs the other day, and suffered injuries from which she is not expected to recover.

THE TERRITORIES.

The Omaha *Herald* of the 1st gives the following account of the accident on the Union Pacific Railroad:

"The train which left here on last Thursday, consisting of mail and baggage cars, one second-class coach, two first-class coaches, and a sleeping car, with the Pullman train of sleeping coaches and commissary attached, were going west at the usual rate of speed, when five of the cars were suddenly thrown from the track and rolled down a six foot embankment, landing on their side—the two locomotives, baggage, and mail cars, and second-class coach remaining on the track. Considering the violent shock the cars must have received, striking on the frozen ground, it is certainly almost miraculous that only two lives were lost, and can only be accounted for by the great strength of the Pullman cars. Two passengers were instantly killed, M. O'Sullivan, ex-Alderman of Chicago, and Mr. Buckley, of New York. The others were severely injured, and several bruised and scratched, but the latter continued on their journey. The bodies of the two unfortunate men were, at the request of their friends, sent to their homes. The cause of the accident thus far remains unexplained. The circumstance of the locomotives and three cars passing over safely would indicate that it was caused by a broken wheel on one of the coaches. The track was only slightly broken, and but little detention was caused by the accident."

MISCELLANEOUS.

New York has skated but one day this winter.

Three Americans in Paris propose starting a daily paper.

The aggregate number of dogs in the United States is given at six millions.

The Richmond (Va.) *Enquirer* says that peach trees are in blossom in that vicinity.

In Java, after the bride and groom are at the altar, the law requires her to wash his feet before the ceremony can go on.

In Europe, women can now receive the degree of M. D., in France, Russia, Switzerland, Sweden, and Scotland.

A Boston magazine writer has gone into the grocery business, saying that the highest salary a good story writer can get is $500 per year.

The Nile has risen this year to a greater height than on any occasion within living memory, and the damage is estimated at $40,000,000.

Philadelphia has subscribed $5,000, and New York $30,000, to a memorial chapel to be erected in honor of Stonewall Jackson.

The Hindustan, on her recent arrival at Calcutta from Hong Kong, had no less than ten American passengers on board engaged in making the "grand tour of the world."

Dr. Pinel, a French surgeon, seriously argues, in a letter to the *Gaulois*, that absolute death does not follow decapitation until after about three hours.

LeClado having said that all honest people in Paris attended the funeral of Victor Noir, *Figaro* remarks that there must be not far from 1,700,000 dishonest people in the city.

Recent cases prove conclusively to the Boston *Post* that "it is safer to steal a million of dollars in New York than to manufacture an India-rubber comb without buying the right to do so."

The wife of a Tompkins County (N. Y.) farmer died on Saturday; on the Sunday following he married his servant girl; on Monday the newly-wedded pair attended the dead wife's funeral; on Tuesday the new wife gave birth to an heir.

The Hartford *Courant* learns that parties who have been making examinations of the monster bird and animal tracks in the old sandstone at Turner's Falls, Mass., claim to have discovered human footprints, clearly and well defined, imbedded in the same strata with those of animals and birds.

A Paris theatrical manager thought to have made a great hit by introducing a monkey in one of his plays. The intention came to the ears of authorities, who at once set it down as a reflection on Eugenie's Jocko, which she brought from Egypt, and the poor monkey was excluded.

The Paris *Figaro* has been enlarged by widening and lengthening the columns to the extreme size that would be allowed without increasing the value of the imperial stamp upon it. The *Figaro* compares its capacity for reading matter before and after the change, showing that the number for January 16 contained 196,168 letters, and that for the following day 219,344 letters. Somebody had a good job in counting them.

One of the largest importations of diamonds ever entered in the New York Custom House was passed on Friday of last week. The gems were appraised by the European Custom House officials at $160,000 in gold. The duties here amounted to $10,000 in gold. The diamonds were imported by a leading dealer in precious stones. The entire collection was inclosed in a casket about the size of a small cigar-box.

One of the greatest attractions to children at the recent Industrial Exhibition at Wittenburg was a wonderful set of toy-soldiers, which was finally purchased by the Queen of Prussia. One poor little fellow, almost heart-broken at the loss of his favorite soldiers (he had been daily to the exhibition to see them), without consulting anybody wrote a letter to the Queen, pleading his poverty and the many enjoyments which her children must have, and asking that the toys might be returned. The kind-hearted Queen made her little subject a present of the set.

Krupp's celebrated cast-steel foundry in Essen occupied in 1868 about 8,000 workmen, and produced 125 million pounds' weight of cast steel. The establishment possessed in the same year 418 various kinds of smelting furnaces, 259 puddling and other furnaces, 145 coke ovens, 332 turning benches, 118 planing machines, 92 boring machines, 241 steam machines, 5,213 aggregate horse power, and 51 steam hammers, with a total weight of 3,973 centners. In addition to artillery, the works produce axles, wheels, and springs for railway carriages, besides rails, various parts of machines, rollers, and a great number of other objects required in war or industry.

The Traupmann tragedy set quite a number of Parisians mad. There was a Zouave who declared himself to have been Traupmann's accomplice; an artilleryman attempted to kill, in a wine-shop, a person of whom he knew nothing, and on being arrested loudly proclaimed himself to be an accomplice, and declared that he "wished to be as celebrated as Traupmann;" a respectably dressed lady went to see the examining magistrate, and, on being admitted by that functionary, burst into tears, and declared herself Traupmann's accomplice; and a candidate at the late elections, M. Gagne, who harangued the passers at the foot of the obelisk in the Place de la Concorde, calling on the people to kill the Emperor like a "wild beast," surpassed his former eccentricities by sending to all the Paris newspapers a circular in which he "solicits the supreme honor of being executed instead of Traupmann," of whom he declares himself the accomplice.

A writer in the Halifax *Reporter* accounts for the extraordinarily mild weather of the past three or four weeks by propounding the following theory:

"The remarkable tidal wave that swept these shores on the 5th of October last, and especially the low lands of the Bay of Fundy, submerging all the marshes, dykes and uplands, he attributes to an upraising of the bed of the sea off the coast [illegible] where it is crossed by the Gulf Stream. This, in turn, he maintains, has been caused by one of the many earthquakes whose effects have been so frequent in low latitudes this season. The immediate result of this upheaval was to divert a vast volume of warm water from its usual course, thus accounting for the [illegible] waves. If the Gulf Stream, or a portion of it, is diverted, as he fears it will be found to have become permanently changed, and to be located nearer this continent than heretofore, then this strange and unprecedented modification of climate will be satisfactorily accounted for, and may, perhaps, be more or less continuous."

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Stonewall Jackson has laid by her mourning and appears in society.

Jay Gould last week gave Princeton College $10,000 for a fellowship in mathematics.

Surratt is making money in the grocery trade at Baltimore.

Alfred Hennen, the oldest lawyer in Louisiana, a great linguist, and for many years Law Professor in the University of Louisiana, is dead.

Victor Noir was buried without religious ceremony, but some of his friends clubbed together to pay for masses for the repose of his soul.

The Emperor Alexander of Russia has promised the Empress of Russia that he will drink no more spirituous liquors. He is reported to have made the same promise several times before.

It is said that General Butterfield, until recently Assistant Treasurer at New York, was at one time so confident of receiving the Spanish Mission that he began the study of the Spanish language.

Watterson, the editor-in-chief of the Louisville *Journal*, was not allowed to act as pall-bearer to Prentice, on account of his misuse of him when living.

Mr. S. K. Prime, of Dwight, Ill., writes us to say that the paragraph which we copied, on the 1st inst., from the Newark (N. J.) *Courier*, in relation to his father, the Rev. Dr. Prime, of the New York *Observer*, is a "scandalous falsehood."

The New York *Times* says: "Mr. Prentice was the last remaining partisan writer of the West, and Mr. Greeley is, perhaps, the only one of any prominence in the East. We have outlived the old times of clamor and defamation, and brilliant personal invective. The death of Mr. Prentice marks the dividing line."

William Garrison, of Plattekill, in the lower part of Ulster County, N. Y., committed suicide in the most horrible manner on Thursday of last week. He was found by his daughter-in-law in the act of trying to disembowel himself with a large, dull, table-knife, and had already terribly mutilated his person; medical aid was called in, but he died in about half an hour. Mr. Garrison was about 70 years old, and leaves, it is said, a fortune of $300,000.

The following is from the Galveston (Texas) *News* of Jan. 27: "The friends of the gallant Commodore Leon Smith will regret to hear that he was murdered by a drunken Indian in Alaska, as announced by telegraph this morning. No particulars are given beyond the fact of the homicide and the hanging of the Indian. No more chivalrous gentleman was enrolled in the service of the 'Lost Cause' than Leon Smith, as will be attested by his comrades in arms who participated in the brilliant attack on the Federal forces at Galveston, the result of which was the capture of the steamer Harriet Lane."

A Washington letter says:

"Madame Catacazy, the wife of the Russian Minister at Washington, attends the Roman Catholic Church. She is always accompanied to the door of her pew by an elegantly gotten-up lackey bearing her prayer book, and also her opera cloak over his arm. Having seated her safely at her devotions, this lackey, a few Sundays ago, being then, perhaps, new to his duties, retired a short distance and knelt in the aisle; still retaining the ermine cloak. The sexton coming up presently and seeing so stupendous a personage kneeling in the aisle, was horrified that such great neglect should be permitted, and at once insisted on conducting this grandee into one of the best pews. In vain the lackey protested, the awe-struck sexton would have his way, and in spite of himself he was shown into one of the pews belonging to one of the foreign Ministers, and placed by the side of the Minister. Judge then of Mme. de Catacazy's horror on seeing her servant, who might not kneel in her own pew, occupying so exalted a position! Judge, too, of her dismay at the insult offered another dignitary! Instantly she sought to remedy the mischief; she hastened to explain matters to the diplomat, and peremptorily ordered the poor, bewildered lackey into the background. Her apologies being accepted, she returned to her devotions, let us hope with less distraction in her own mind than she had caused to those watching the little scene."

POLITICAL.

The New York Legislature has a member in it who has served thirty years without a break.

The Boston *Commonwealth* nominates Congressman Dawes for the next Governor of Massachusetts. It is claimed that, as the Governors of that State have of late been taken alphabetically,—Andrew, Bullock, Claflin,—Dawes is next in alphabetical succession.

A Washington Bohemian relates that he lately prepared a speech for a Congressman, and, a few days afterward, "was employed (by a member on the other side) to answer his own argument, which he did with decided success."

The Fifteenth Amendment declares that the "right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude;" and a genial editor of an obscure Kentucky paper, advises the Legislature of that State to enact a law providing "that no person shall be elector in this commonwealth who has wool or kinky hair on his scalp," and that any person that shaves or otherwise removes the wool or kinky hair from his head, so as to deceive the judges of election, shall be indicted and punished, as provided by law, for fraudulent voting.

Governor Ashley, of Montana, in his reply to the charge of having changed his views on the negro question to suit the locality of Montana, reviews his record to prove his consistency. He says that his earliest dreams on the subject of slavery were in connection with the separation of the races and the establishment of a great negro republic in the West Indies, under an American protectorate. He had hoped that the republic would embrace Cuba, Hayti, Jamaica, etc., and ultimately Central America and Southern Mexico. To this republic he had hoped that our negroes would emigrate, and that the United States would find in it a political and commercial ally. He had always differed with some of his radical colleagues as to the amalgamation of the races. He had always favored abolition, and had never made a speech or given a vote against the negro.

Astronomical.

A correspondent at Genesee, Ill., requests answers through THE TRIBUNE to the following questions, suggested by an article in our issue of Jan. 30, last:

1. Is it considered a well-established fact that the sun is making a revolution in an orbit?
2. Is either the absolute velocity, or the rate of its advance in angular measure known?
3. Can the curves which the planets make in their revolutions be determined, so as to give the length of radius of the arc they are describing, at any particular part of their orbit?

We reply briefly to these queries:

1. Yes; but it is not now considered probable that Alcyone in the Pleiades is the centre of the solar orbit. Maedler simply made a shrewd guess when he named that star as the one round which the sun revolves. The central point probably lies more nearly in the direction of the constellation Hercules, as seen from our limited circle of observation.

2. No. The *fact* of the motion has not been known long enough to enable astronomers to determine these questions. It is, however, probable that the spectroscope will soon throw light on this subject, by enabling us to measure the rate of advance towards Hercules. Recent experiments made by Mr. Huggins, have led him to the conclusion that the earth and Sirius were separating at the rate of about 41.4 miles per second, giving a motion of recession to the star of about 29 miles per second. These quantities may be modified by subsequent observations of other stars.

3. Yes; and the logarithm of the radius vector of each planet (distance from the sun, in terms of the earth's mean distance) is given for the noon of each day in the year, in several Ephemerides, among which we may name the English Nautical Almanac and the American Ephemeris.

Cost of Pig Iron.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Some time since I sent you an estimate of the cost of making pig iron at Carondelet, Missouri. Since then I have obtained facts which enable me to give you figures at which it could be made at St. Genevieve by building a railroad from St. Genevieve to the Iron Mountain in Missouri, a distance of forty miles, and an additional line of sixteen miles from St. Genevieve to Rozier's coal mines, in Randolph County, Illinois. There are also other points where the coal and ore can be brought together, and iron produced equally as cheaply.

ESTIMATE.

Cost of 4,984 lbs Iron Mountain ore, yielding 56 per cent	$3.88
Cost* of, say, 3 tons Illinois coal, at $2.25	6.75
Cost of labor and superintendence	5.00
Interest on $100,000 capital	1.37
Wear, tear, and contingencies	68
Limestone for flux	20
Taxes, all kinds	21
Total cost, with furnace yielding 20 tons per day, of 2,240 lbs	$20.97

The above cost allows a liberal profit to the owner of the coal and iron banks as royalty; also full prices for mining and transportation to the furnace. With a furnace of thirty to forty tons capacity per day, the cost of production would be materially reduced. It may not be improper to add that there are numerous points in Butler, Wayne, Ripley, Carter, Dent, Shannon, and other southern counties in Missouri, where iron can be made with charcoal at from $17 to $20 per ton. As there are a number of railroads, either in course of construction or projected, for the purpose of opening up the sections named to the outside world, it is not claiming too much when I say that within a brief period Missouri will be able to rival the entire iron-producing region east of the Alleghanies. The iron made from Missouri ores is far superior to that made in the East, being noted for its greater tenacity and freedom from oxidation. The charcoal pig iron made at James Merenac's works, ranks equal, and for some purposes, superior to the best Swedish iron. Nearly all the samples of Missouri ores which I have seen indicate freedom from silica, sulphur, and phosphorus, and a majority contain a liberal percentage of zinc, nickel, and titanium, the latter being one of the most requisite qualities in making steel. In regard to the cost of producing pig metal in Pennsylvania and New York, I am without any late or trustworthy information, as I have not visited any of the Eastern works for a number of years. In 1857, the Trenton Iron Works, of New Jersey, gave $14.25 as the total cost of producing pig iron at their works. The average price of Scotch pig in Liverpool that year was £4 per ton; average for No. 1 foundry in Baltimore, $39.75; and for charcoal, $35 per ton. The average price of American pig in New York, $36.50 per ton; Scotch pig do, $33. The plea of Eastern iron men is that they require the present rate of duty in order to sustain them. I will simply say that if such is the case, they had better "blow out," and come to Missouri, where they can make iron at a profit without the aid of the government. The reason some iron-makers gave different figures to Mr. Wells from those furnished to Professor Waterhouse was, that they were trying to show the latter the advantages of these locations as manufacturing points, while their figures to the Commissioner were for another purpose. As the figures to Professor Waterhouse were given nearly two years since, they had doubtless forgotten them when they replied to Commissioner Wells. Yours truly,

T. B. D.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29, 1870.

*Many furnaces are able to make a ton of iron with from two to two and a half tons of coal. I give this as the extreme, to cover contingencies.

PARIS.

Removal of Baron Haussmann.

His Wrong Deeds and His Loves—The Work he Accomplished—How he was Removed.

Disgust of Princess Mathilde and the Empress.

Mr. Odilon Barrot—Count Daru—Sunken Treasure.

How the Bey of Tunis Pays His Debts.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PARIS, Jan. 18.

REMOVAL OF BARON HAUSSMANN.

The entire history of the week is summed up in the fall of Mr. Haussmann, the omnipotent Prefect of the Seine. I have in these letters often spoken of him, of his immense works, his fights with the Ministers, and the intelligent, but often illegal, absolutism with which he administered Paris. Now I have to tell you of his overthrow, which came like the first blow of the axe struck by the new Ministry at imperial despotism; for, in reality, the Emperor, rather than the Prefect, was attacked in that removal. Haussmann was his man *par excellence*, his right arm, the permanent and living expression of the imperial will. He has sunk with a great noise, as big trees do when they go down. But he has fallen, and his fall may be considered the beginning of the peaceful revolution which is now going on among us. How long will it last and where will it stop? You would be better friends than ever, if you could tell us.

But let us leave the future, in which our weak and mortal eyes can see nothing. I return to the Prefect and the history of his fate.

HIS FAILINGS.

Mayor, Governor, autocrat of Paris and its suburbs, under the title of Prefect, Mr. Haussmann had ruled his province for seventeen years in the most absolute fashion in the world, almost without control, and with no other check than his own will. Public opinion, the law, the Emperor even, could do but little when the wishes of the Prefect were opposed to theirs. The Senate, the Chamber, the courts, had all in turn exhausted themselves against that iron will. One day he deprived the Senators of half of the garden of their Palais du Luxembourg, and, notwithstanding their complaints, their deliberations, and their despairing appeals to the Emperor and public sentiment, he made streets and houses out of it. The Chamber of Deputies, which alone passes on imposts, had, in different ways, forbidden him to run the city of Paris any deeper in debt. The imperious Baron made hardly any reply, but he kept on borrowing, simply changing the way of making loans—that was all. The courts had often condemned him for violations of property rights, misuse of power, etc. He kept on his way, yielding as to the point in dispute, without a word, but doing the same thing over again, as if nothing had happened, and without even troubling himself to hide his plans, or delay their execution. In a word, he was, in all respects, an old-fashioned Oriental Pacha, even as to the harem, for, in this respect, the Prefect had a scarcely veiled history, which harmonized with his singular personality.

So, though he was married, and the father of two married daughters, it was known that he was more than the friend of many theatrical ladies of undoubted morals. One of them,—the little Cellier, as she is called—was known to be his dear friend. He looked after her salary, and even her parts, in the theatre where she deigned to play. He went to visit her, in her box, and one day he made her dine at the Hotel de Ville in the place of his absent wife. Thus, as the Emperor, who is occasionally very prudish, reproached him for his crime, he replied, "She is my god-daughter," half laughing, so that no one was deceived. However, when he was pressed too closely on this head, on account of his open relations with her, he said, in a low voice, "She is a natural daughter of my brother. I cannot avoid helping this child, for whom I have a great liking." It is unnecessary to say that she was no more his niece than his god-daughter. Besides, she was not the only one to whom he threw the handkerchief. All who were worth looking at in our theatres, and who were willing, received attention at some time from the Parisian Sultan. He did not try to conceal it, and his friends say that he often remarked, "I must have a friend in each ward. I have always something to do in all parts of the city. Where do you want me to dry my feet, if I get wet?" And Don Juan Haussmann had in many quarters of the city a furnished boudoir, whose mistress was at his service.

WHAT HE ACCOMPLISHED.

Above all these, and as if heightened by these faults he had a singularly clear mind, great capacity for work, and an ardent and devoted desire to promote the interests of the city, and a knowledge of improvements, and material progress such as have never been seen in France, or even in Europe. I believe that if Paris has become, in less than twenty years, the real capital of Europe, on account of its monuments, squares, parks, boulevards, splendid houses, and comfortable dwellings, carried up to the utmost limits of modern art, it is peculiarly to Mr. Haussmann that Paris owes it. If thousands of rich strangers throng the capital, not only stopping for the moment in hotels, but having their permanent residence here in winter or in spring, it is to him we owe it, and the money that it brings. If, without disorder, without suffering, to the advantage even of its inhabitants, Paris has been completely transformed, renewed, aerated, and improved to an almost incredible degree, making the city the most beautiful and healthful in the whole world, considering its vast agglomeration of inhabitants, it is due to Haussmann.

In the man who has done all this, we must really overlook some things, even the great faults which I began by stating.

HOW HE WAS REMOVED.

But no one, not even our omnipotent Prefect, can long transgress the laws of his country. As long as the imperial autocracy governed without control, and almost without opposition, it kept at its side as its chief agent, the Prefectoral autocracy of Haussmann. The first act of the new Parliamentary government was naturally been to overthrow that agent. The Emperor, of his own motion, and as if impelled by the instinctive fatality which seems to lead him in spite of himself, sometimes to power and sometimes to defeat, initiated this measure, which perhaps the Ministry would not have dared to ask, especially at its *debut*. He said to his council that the *octroi* laws of the new part of the city of Paris expired in 1870, and it was necessary, first of all, to decide how the Prefect of the Seine was to renew them. Thereupon the Cabinet unanimously decided that the Prefect of the Seine should be called on to resign.

It was in vain that the Emperor, to whom the Prefect had some days before offered his resignation in order to simplify the new Ministerial combination, had formally refused to accept it. Vainly, before his Ministers came to a determination, had the Emperor manifested his desire and intention to keep Mr. Haussman, whose work in the reconstruction of Paris, as yet unfinished, and the settling of whose expenses would give his successor an exceedingly difficult task. The Ministers were firm, and insisted unconditionally on the resignation.

Thereupon the Emperor sent for the Prefect, and, after communicating the decision of the council, said: "I have determined to let them do what they please. No one regrets, nor will regret, more than I, the resolution they have taken concerning you. But they are henceforth the masters. I submit to the Parliamentary *regime* which I have inaugurated."

"Very well," said the Prefect, "only as I have always done the best in the matters confided me, I have no resignation to give. Let them remove me." Thereupon he departed, refusing to accept any other position, not even the money which the Emperor and Empress wanted to lend him to settle his private affairs at the moment of his departure. The last interview lasted four hours. I do not know what was said, but it is possible that they spoke of plans for some new reappearance.

HIS FUTURE.

The next day, upon the strength of a letter which was published, and in which Mr. Haussmann insisted on being formally removed, the *Journal Officiel* declared that he was relieved from his duties, and that he was replaced by the Prefect of Lyons, Mr. Chevreau. At once, like a haughty and irascible middle-age Baron, Mr. Haussmann brought out his gala day carriages, and his most sumptuous liveries; called together all his subordinates, that is several hundred officers, put on his best suit, with all his decorations, and insignia, and then, in great pomp, in broad daylight, went slowly through Paris to bid adieu to the Minister of the Interior, de Valdrome, now his foe, and once his friend. The conversation being mild and conciliatory on the part of the Minister, was very rough on the part of the Baron, who returned to his office with all his display. That evening he left the Hotel de Ville, and went to Nice, where he has a villa. It is his intention to stay there till summer, when he proposes to retire to a valuable estate that he has in the Landes, not far from Bordeaux. I do not, however, believe that he will do this. His activity would not endure it. He has been offered many situations, and one worth a hundred thousand francs a year, to manage a great industrial enterprise. His personal fortune, most of which is inherited, or comes from his wife, is about 3,000,000 francs, so invested as to give him 100,000 francs a year, which is much for many, but very little for a man who was Prefect of the Seine and handled millions. He is a Senator, and as they will not fail to say many evil things of his administration, he will certainly return to reply to his accusers. How he will come out of this fight, and the new contests, the parliamentary ones and the others, which will arise, I cannot say, and confine myself for the present to the mere statement I have made. The business part of Paris is much upset by this. This imperious Prefect was the pivot of all Parisian operations; city loans, bakers' savings banks, societies for the making of streets or houses, matters relative to sewerage, street cleaning, watering, etc.; even the flowers in the squares and the trees on the boulevards, depended on him and were his creation. The work stops and the creator leaves. But the creator could not fall without making a great noise, and perhaps dragging down with him many of his friends and even some of his enemies. When a great tree falls in the forest, especially in full vigor, with all its branches, parasites, roots, and leaves, and whatever else is in its vast orbit, it rarely goes down alone—without carrying one of its neighbors in the fall. This, I think, cannot fail to happen here.

PRINCESS MATHILDE AND THE NEW MINISTRY.

The new Ministry still have the public favor, all the more so since they do not seem to be favorably regarded in high places. Two openly hostile remarks are attributed, one to the Princess Mathilde, and the other to the Empress. When the Princess was informed of the names of the new Ministers, she said: "Good; that means the Duc d'Aumale, Minister of War, and the Count de Paris at the Tuileries." The Princess, too, has special cause for displeasure. She has had, for many years, for an acknowledged friend, the Count de Newerkerke, a former distinguished sculptor, and a very handsome man, whom she made a great Minister of Fine Arts. Now there is a new Minister, and the friend of the Princess has resigned the position he held in that department. Now, though she is a Princess, she is none the less a woman. And when a woman has once admitted that a person is her lover, she allows no one to touch him. He is more than her husband, for Demidoff, made Prince of San Donato by the Grand Duke of Tuscany, has never been for the Princess Mathilde, niece of Napoleon the First, and daughter of King Jerome, but a rich banker, whose part was to pay the sums promised, and live as he pleased, but not even giving his name to his wife, who for a long time has allowed herself to be called the Princess Mathilde.

THE EMPRESS.

The remark of the Empress is still more offensive. According to custom, the new Ministers at the first imperial reception, went to make their compliments to Her Feminine Majesty, who has long governed, and who wants to govern. She received them politely, almost graciously, adding, "I will always receive thus the Ministers of the Emperor, no matter who they are." Now, in good French, "no matter who they are" means "even nobodies like you." Naturally this chilled the reception. It is a matter of course that the Empress is dissatisfied. Mr. Ollivier, the head of the Cabinet, is the known friend of Prince Napoleon, the open enemy of the Empress. Most of the Ministers belong the middle class, whom the Empress does not like. Her Majesty, Mademoiselle de Montijo, whose aristocratic pretensions, make her too often forget her duty as a sovereign, is not at all contented.

ODILON BARROT.

The old chief of the Parliamentary Left during the reign of Louis Philippe, and the first years of the Presidency of Napoleon the Third, Odilon Barrot, was sent for by the Emperor to organize a Cabinet in conjunction with Mr. Emile Ollivier. The old parliamentarian, who carries his 83 years very well, called upon his sovereign, but declined all the offers made him, on account of his great age. His brothers, one of them once an Ambassador, and the other Referendaire of the Senate, and both Senators, wanted him to accept. Successful through him, never having had an existence but thanks to him, and having remained with the Emperor notwithstanding the *coup d'etat*, which overthrew their brother, these gentlemen probably hoped for some new honors, or more money through his parliamentary restoration. But there was in the family, a grand-nephew, a sensible man, who made Barrot understand how ridiculous he would become by accepting a position from those hands which had formerly deprived him of one and he resented the servile dreams of ambition, which his brothers sought to awaken in him.

COUNT DARU.

As for Mr. Daru, who, for twenty years since the *coup d'etat*, had not desired to see the Emperor, he appeared in a very worthy and courteous manner. He came, plain, simple, without any show of hostility or friendship, like an enemy sent by the country as a conciliator, but not as an enemy. After a few seconds of reciprocal hesitation, the Emperor held out his hand, which the other took, saying: "Your Majesty may be assured that we desire nothing but the good of the country."

In the Senate, in regard to the inquiries which are to be made this week concerning the council, and the home policy of the Ministry, Mr. Daru held the same language. "They seem to ask us who we are," said he, "we are honest people, sincerely devoted to our country, and desirous of doing good." Fine words and a good beginning. France, above all other things, desires and needs honest people.

Home matters, and the fall of Haussmann in particular, have, as you may see, put on one side all other matters, domestic and foreign.

SUNKEN TREASURE.

It is for that an expedition, which greatly reminds one of that of the Argonauts in search of the Golden Fleece, left Bordeaux almost unnoticed. Yet the thing is at least worth mentioning. The object was to go and restore from the sea, which swallowed it up some centuries ago, the cargo of a Spanish vessel, valued at about five hundred million francs. It is said that two or three vessels, carrying to Spain great quantities of gold, diamonds, etc., worth seven or eight hundred millions, were attacked on the way by English privateers, who carried off about two hundred millions. The five hundred which remained were swallowed up during a tempest off the Portuguese coast, and lie seventy-five feet under water. A company was organized by the Pereires, and a vessel has gone with the necessary implements and workmen to examine these vessels, and get what there is there of value,—half to go to Spain, and half to the modern Argonauts.

HOW TO PAY DEBTS.

I give a good story apropos of jewels, in ending. His Tunisian Majesty has imprisoned all the jewellers in his kingdom. Would you believe that these vile merchants, not having been paid for some time by His Gracious Majesty, who, however, deigned to continue to trade with them, suddenly refused to sell him anything. His Majesty vainly observed that they were too fortunate if they supplied him, no matter if they never got paid, but the fools would not understand it. Then the Bey threw them into prison, saying, "These dogs of Christians abolish imprisonment for debt. I will be more liberal than they, and will permit debtors to imprison their creditors. I owe them. I put them in prison to pay them." If his French, English, and German creditors were jewellers in Tunis, how quickly he would settle with them. What a good debtor he is, and what a pleasure it is to give him credit.

EMILE CARREY.

The Case of Fitz-John Porter.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

A foolish article from the New York *Mail*, entitled "West Point Aristocracy," has been going the rounds of the partisan press (last copied into the Chicago *Post*), purporting to instruct all West Point soldiers as to how they may avoid public censure. It appears that they may escape opprobrium for themselves and for the military academy by refraining from any expression of friendliness for General Fitz-John Porter—any appreciation of his services in the many battles wherein he fought for his country—any belief that the flood of light now shed on Pope's campaign might reverse or modify the heavy penalty inflicted on General Porter for his share therein.

Now, sir, the friends and former fellow-soldiers of General Porter look to certain Republican papers of courage and independence (yours especially), to put the question on its proper basis before the public. The article in question mentions, among other things, that the court that condemned General Porter was largely composed of West Pointers. So much the more absurd is the charge of partisanship or favoritism on such graduates of the academy as may think that those members of the court who voted for conviction were wrong, and those who voted for acquittal were right. A West Point education does not deprive any man of the right of private judgment. On the contrary, it increases the value of his opinion on such matters as are involved in this controversy; and, if he is of the proper stuff for a military training to operate on, it encourages him to express that opinion and act on it without fear or favor.

Enclosed you will find an extract, headed "A Wrong to be Righted," clipped from a Republican paper published in Auburn, N. Y., for which I hope you can find room.

The claim made in behalf of Fitz-John Porter is simply this: It is thought by many of those best qualified to judge that, by subsequent evidence and calmer thought, it has become apparent that injustice was done that officer. If this opinion is erroneous, then the new trial will not affect the sentence originally passed. But if this opinion is correct, then to refuse a new trial is a horrible injustice.

The great services rendered by General Porter to his country, both in the Mexican war and in the war against the rebellion, ought by themselves to be ample to secure for him the rehearing he asks. If they are not deemed sufficient, then the appeals of men who have fought by his side in the same battles can be added to the weight of his claim. And besides these there are signed to his petition many names of the best men in all ranks of public life, among whom I may instance Henry Wilson, Horace Greeley, John Sherman, Robert C. Winthrop, and a host of others, among them William Swinton, historian of the war and one of the best writers on military subjects.

I confidently look for your strong support in this matter. If you accord it, you will show that you have already attained that cool elevation above the heats of prejudice which it is the aim of the just man to arrive at. No support which could be offered to the appeal could be so strong as that of your journal, whereof the loyalty and patriotism no man has ever denied.

J. K.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2, 1870.

The article referred to in the foregoing letter is as follows:

A WRONG TO BE RIGHTED.

In all free countries, where public opinion exercises a prompt and powerful influence it will, in occasional instances, do injustice. It has been so in England, it has been so here. It must be admitted, however, that in England there seems to be a more prompt reversal of an unjust judgment; and the "rehabilitation" of the injured party is more complete than it is here. Not to go back to old examples, we may mention the case of General Sir Charles Wyndham, who was for some time under a cloud for his operations at Cawnpore, in the great Indian mutiny. It was undeniable that he had successfully defended the place, with a small force, against one vastly superior; and in maintaining the position had rendered an important aid to the movements of the main army under the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Colin Campbell. But certain details of the defence of his post, which it is not necessary now to recall, excited very angry and erroneous criticism. General Wyndham, after some time, made a public appeal to his countrymen in which we find this declaration.

"I will say no more, but be content to abide the issue of calmer reflection than my case possibly has hitherto received, recognizing much truth in the remark of a distinguished foreign Minister, long resident among us—a remark made in reference to the very proceedings to which these papers relate—that though this country is the hardest of any for a public man to survive, in consequence of the habit which prevails among its people of pronouncing judgment on imperfect information, yet, that in the end it is the most just nation upon the face of the earth."

We need only to add to this that Wyndham is now a Lieutenant General, in command of the British forces in Canada, and in the enjoyment of the confidence of his government and the esteem of his countrymen.

But, we ask, why should the people of Great Britain be allowed to arrogate to themselves the title of the most just nation upon the face of the earth? [illegible] calm investigation and cool judgment wanting here? We will not willingly concede it; yet there is a case of almost universally recognized injustice to a gallant soldier, yet unredressed by any official action, or formal reversal of the unjust judgment pronounced in a time of frenzy of political passion and public alarm, in utter want of adequate testimony upon the points at issue. We need not say that we speak of Fitz-John Porter. He was tried in 1862, upon a conjectural hypothesis of the position of the Confederate forces, against which, it was alleged, he failed to [illegible]. This was construed as a wilful default, and he was condemned for it. We do not wish, now, even to allude to the military jealousies, the collision of individual interests, which powerfully influenced the decision of his case. We do not desire to touch the subject in a partisan spirit. Suffice it to say that President Grant, on whom the responsibility rests, now, for the redress of a great wrong to an innocent and injured man, was wholly clear of any connection with the event that led to it. He can stand, now, as an impartial arbiter, and as the representative of the ultimate justice of his countrymen. [illegible] "just nation" and would not, willingly, have wrong done or perpetuated. That it has been done, is undeniable. Since the trial of General Porter, a flood of light has been poured on the case, by the publication of the reports of Southern commanders, the histories of the campaign, and the testimony [illegible]. The conjectural hypothesis on which Porter was condemned is shown to have been totally erroneous. We have no space to enter into minute details. [illegible] Mr. Swinton [illegible] New York *Times*, accompanied the Army of the Potomac throughout its campaigns. He was [illegible] as one of those who were least favorable to General McClellan as a commander; and he was directly hostile to him in every political relation. When the war was over, Mr. Swinton wrote a history of the Army of the Potomac. He not only had access to all the information at the North, but he visited the South; and, by examining the records [illegible] The investigation [illegible] the hypothesis formed on one-sided conjectures, upon which Fitz-John Porter was condemned. Mr. Swinton in his book has the courage to express this frankly, though it contradicts earlier impressions which he had formed and published on the subject. He says now of the main point of the case:

"Probably there is no military man who will say that the operation indicated by Pope was at that time possible. General Porter, many months subsequent to these events, and after [illegible] arraigned before a court martial at Washington and dismissed the service of the United States for alleged disobedience to the above order of Pope. I do not constitute myself the champion of General Porter, nor of any other officer; but, having [illegible] thrown on these events by the unconscious testimony given above by the Confederate journals, I should have violated my instinct of historic veracity to have suppressed these facts."—*History of the Army of the Potomac, page 187.*

We have but briefly recited what admits of overwhelming proof. A gallant, meritorious officer was struck down in the midst of an honorable career; and the calm judgment of every intelligent man can now be satisfied that he suffered cruel injustice. Shall it be remedied, or shall the English nation boast that his is the most just nation, and must we admit that justice is not so highly prized in our country? An old Greek lawgiver said that is the best government where an injury done to one citizen is felt by every citizen. We have no nearer interest to prompt us to speak in this matter. We believe an innocent man was unjustly condemned, and we think it concerns the justice and the honor of our country that the wrong shall be righted.

TENNESSEE.

The Convention—Universal Suffrage—A Poll-Tax Qualification to Vote—Civilization as Seen in Tennessee, Etc., Etc.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

MONDAY, Jan. 31.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

This body has finally adopted a universal suffrage amendment but one which contains a provision of a most odious character. It is to the effect that no man who has not paid up his poll-tax to a certain specified time, and can furnish satisfactory proof of this to the judges of election shall be admitted to vote. The State poll-tax can be from $1 to $5, and the county will have the right to levy one equally as large, so that it will be seen that the payment of $10 tax may be required before any man can step up to the ballot-box and deposit his vote. The abuses that may result from this system are very plain. What will be considered "satisfactory proof" that a man has paid his poll-tax? May not the tax collector in a heated canvass absent himself from home, or refuse to give certificates or receipts for the payment of poll-tax? Again, will not the rich candidate have an overwhelming advantage over the poor man, inasmuch as he may pay the poll-tax of poor men and thus secure their votes? When it is remembered, too, that there are forty thousand colored voters in this State, who, when emancipated, were turned off from the homes of masters whom they had helped to enrich, houseless and penniless, and that this provision was made to hamper and entangle them, and prevent them from voting unless under the eye of a master, as it were, the real object of this poll-tax provision will be readily understood.

The convention has thus far amended the constitution in the following particulars: Giving the Governor a limited veto to be overcome by two-thirds of the members elect to the Legislature; prohibiting the Governor from calling out the militia except with the sanction of the Legislature; changing the time of holding election for members of the General Assembly, so as to fall on the same day that Congressmen are elected; limiting the Legislature to seventy-five days for a regular session and twenty days for a called session, and fixing the pay of members at $4; taking from the Legislature the power to make private laws; providing that towns, cities or counties shall not loan their credit or become stockholders with others except upon a three-fourths vote of the people; prohibiting the State from becoming a stockholder in any corporation whatever.

The most important point now to be considered is the reorganization of the judiciary. The sense of the majority of the members of the convention is, I think, for turning out all the present judiciary and providing for the election of others to fill their places. It cannot be denied that the present convention is a good deal of a party machine. Party instincts are prominent, felt, and acknowledged, and the weakness of the seven or eight Republican members is very apparent in such a crowd of men of the opposite opinion. The convention thus far has been acting with a wholesome dread of the power of Congress and an idea that reconstruction might not be the hardest thing to bring about—that in fact it might be sent upon the State in swift retribution if they did not act with due circumspection.

I have conceived a very good opinion of the talents, honesty, and uprightness of some of the delegates. First and foremost probably stands A. O. P. Nicholson, who, when the war broke out, occupied a seat in the United States Senate. He was strongly adverse to the war, and honestly did his best to prevent it. When the first gun was fired upon Fort Sumter he was engaged with William H. Seward trying to fix up some sort of a compromise, which would be acceptable to the North and the South. Even after the war, when he had returned home from exile in the South, he tried his best to save to the dilapidated and conquered South some fragment of States' rights, and suggested, in a long letter to Horace Greeley, the idea of universal suffrage and universal amnesty. He is Chairman of the Committee on the Franchise, and, after the question of universal suffrage and negro suffrage had been discussed in the convention for four days, he closed the argument in favor of universal suffrage in a speech at once able, eloquent, and exhaustive. He claimed that the doctrine of States' rights was just and true; that the negro voted now illegally in Tennessee, but that policy dictated that he should not be interfered with in that right, but that the conservative people should do their best to rule him and vote him as they might desire. Considerations of justice and right did not much weigh with the advocates of the universal suffrage policy. Policy was the great reason urged for admitting the negro to the ballot-box. On this vexed question I may as well say, before leaving it, that there were men who argued, with all the rhetoric and eloquence they could command, that, were negro suffrage incorporated in the constitution and made a part of the organic law, "negro equality" would follow as a necessary result.

The convention has three weeks' work before it, and will probably adjourn by the first of February. We desire to have the new constitution submitted to the people for their ratification at the March election, which takes place on the first Saturday in that month.

CIVILIZATION IN TENNESSEE.

If you see in the papers any statements to the effect that everything is quiet and peaceable in this part of the Union, do not believe it. More murders take place here in the course of a month than in half a dozen Northern States in the course of a whole year, I count up now thirteen murders that have been committed in the last three weeks. Carroll County, where three colored men were taken from jail one dark rainy night and shot to pieces, contributes six of the thirteen. Two nights ago two negroes were taken from the jail of Wilson County and shot. They were accused of horse-stealing. Lynch law here is a thing of almost every-day occurrence. The Legislature, even *this* Legislature, has become somewhat alarmed or pretends alarm, and has passed through a bill providing fine and imprisonment and death in aggravated cases for masked marauders. The real truth of the matter is that Tennessee already has enough law. What is wanted is not new laws but proper enforcement of old laws. Tennessee legislators are a vigorous set, and for all the good they have done the State in the last few months might as well have remained at home. I say this after due reflection. The convention did an excellent thing when it limited the future sessions of its Solons to seventy-five days. Tennessee is bad off every way and the people feel it. There is general mistrust and dissatisfaction.

DON'T WANT YANKEE TEACHERS.

When the present Conservative administration got possession of Nashville a great reorganization was commenced. A new School Board was put in and this board commenced immediately to dispense with "Yankee" teachers. All the principal positions were filled with this class. Well, they removed them and substituted the natives in many of their places, but with sad results. One of the gentlemen, who is called a Judge, was put in as Principal of one of the schools. He was stumped the first day and could not satisfactorily explain what caused night and day. Next day the scholars used to the other things rebelled, and the aid of the police had to be called into requisition to quell a regular insurrection. The schools which were before models in their way are now in a wretched condition, and illustrate very forcibly how things can be mended by substituting Southerners for "Yankees." I think the people here will learn a thing or two. Already there is a great clamor for change.

SINKING SHIP.

Nashville, financially speaking, is foundering, and those who can leave are getting away as rats leave a sinking ship. The Mayor sends nearly every fortnight a long message to the Council, bewailing the bad condition of affairs. The City Fathers talk over it, and then go home; there don't seem to be any relief, and you may expect to hear almost any day that the city property has been sold to pay creditors. Real estate is actually depreciating here, and is worth a good deal less to-day than one year ago. This is very discouraging.

FINE EXAMPLE FOR YOUNG MEN.

A day or two ago, John M. Hill, an old citizen, identified with Nashville since 1818, died, worth a million of dollars. He used to peddle fish through the streets, but, by "sober industry and economy," as the story is generally told, he managed to increase his riches to the extent I have mentioned. He left $20,000 to his church, and other bequests too numerous to mention. He is a fine example for young men to imitate. Peddle fish, be sober and economical, and you will die worth a million. For myself, I have decided never to peddle fish, and so shall not probably be worth at any time a million of dollars. I say this without any very profound reflection.

MILD WEATHER.

This is set down as the mildest winter that has been experienced here for the last ten years.

D.

The Great Western Railway and the New Arrangement.

The London *Railway Times* gives the following apparently authoritative statement of the arrangement between the Great Western and certain Michigan roads:

"The arrangement made by the President of the Great Western of Canada, Mr. Alderman Dakin, and his two colleagues, Mr. [illegible] Boman, the Vice President, and Mr. John Eldon, is that the through traffic earnings of the Great Western, the Michigan Central, and the Detroit & Milwaukee, should be placed in a common purse, and divided in the proportion of the average earnings of each for the last two years, allowing actual working expenses for the line carrying the excess, as is usual in such arrangements.

"Under this arrangement these three lines will be run in direct connection, and as common and mutual interest, and not in rivalry or competition, but as if each were a portion of a direct through route, with uniformity of management in every detail, and a complete and entire unity of system. [illegible] corporal mutuality established. This process, however, involves simplicity in management, and [illegible] General Managers, with their relative hierarchy, will be done away with, and in lieu thereof the more effective practice adopted of appointing a Traffic Superintendent [illegible] Mr. Price, the Treasurer, who will be the chief executive officer and organ of the board in Canada.

"We may here add that the rumors repeated to the disadvantage of the Great Western of Canada, by those whose interest lead them to [illegible] to construct a rival [illegible] The notorious Southern Canada, which, since the year of grace 1868, has cropped up from time to time in various shapes [illegible]. It should not be overlooked, however, that, with the charter renewed for this 'formidable' rival, another charter has also been granted by the local Legislature apparently to the Great Western (if it chooses to avail itself of the privilege) [illegible] so that, if any line is ever proposed to construct [illegible] the Great Western must have the first option or choice to do so, and then only by special consent of the shareholders."

BRUTAL MURDER.

A Wanton Thief Kills an Old Man in the Presence of His Children—No Provocation.

From the New York Herald, Jan. 30.

About 9 o'clock last evening an old, inoffensive, gray-headed man was brutally and most wantonly murdered in his own house, and before the eyes of his own family, by a bloodthirsty fiend known as Jack Reynolds, who acknowledges that he has made his living for years by thieving. Shortly before 9 o'clock last evening he went into the store of Mr. William Townsend, No. 198 Hudson street, and, walking up to Mr. Townsend, told him he was a brother of his. Mr. Townsend said he was not, and disclaimed ever having seen him before. Reynolds insisted that he was his brother, and in attempting to substantiate his claim to relationship with Mr. Townsend, used some rather profane and abusive language. He finally sat down on a box in the store and made himself very much at home. Mr. Townsend not liking his appearance, and thinking, perhaps, that he intended to steal something, ordered him out of the house. Reynolds got up from the box upon which he had been sitting, and walking up to Mr. Townsend, deliberately drew from an inside coat pocket a knife, which he plunged into his breast. At the same time catching hold of him and dragging him to the door, where he struck him a second blow, this time, however, in the left arm, about three inches from the wrist.

Officers Robb and Tuck were standing on the opposite side of the street, when some one who was near the scene of the butchery called out that a man was killed. The officers immediately ran over to the store and met Reynolds as he was coming up the steps. They at once seized him, when he struggled desperately to get away, at the same time exclaiming, "Give us a fair show."

While Officer Tuck secured the prisoner, roundsman Robb went to the assistance of the murdered man, whom he found lying in the store in a dying condition. Seeing the blood running from his breast he tore away the clothing and found the wound, from which he extracted a portion of the knife-blade, about an inch and a half long, after which he immediately ran for Dr. Kennedy, who arrived about five minutes after, but just in time to see the wounded man expire.

Reynolds was at once taken to the Fifth Precinct Station House, where he gave his name as above. He gave no reason for killing Mr. Townsend, and would not answer any of the questions put to him by the Sergeant on the subject.

William Townsend, the murdered man, was a native of Birmingham, England, but has resided in this country about twenty-two years. He was fifty-five years of age and leaves a wife and six children, one of them an infant only four months old. He has kept a grocery store in Hudson street for a number of years, and was very much liked and esteemed by all who knew him.

Jack Reynolds, the murderer, is 25 years of age, is five feet seven inches high, very light built, has dark hair and eyes and light complexion, and was born in the United States. He has long been known to the police as a notorious villain and blackleg. He freely acknowledged to the Sergeant at the station house that he was a thief and that he made his living by stealing. He said he had no home, but lived about the city promiscuously. He was evidently under the influence of liquor when he committed the murder, although not to any great extent. The *Herald* reporter went to his cell a few moments after he was locked up, and found him lying on the bench, sound asleep, with nothing on but vest and shirt, he having taken off his coat, pants and boots as soon as he was shut up.

As stated above the murdered man was cut in two places. The wound that caused almost instant death was made in the left breast, three inches from the breast bone, and a little distance above the nipple, and is from two inches and a half to three inches deep, extending inward to the heart. The wound in the left arm is about an inch and a half long, and extends into the bone, severing the main artery.

The weapon with which this bloody work was done is a common shoemaker's knife, which has the appearance of having been broken off and ground down to a point again. The blade is not over three inches long, and was broken off about the middle when the wound was made in the breast of the deceased.

A short time before Reynolds entered Mr. Townsend's store he went into a shoemaker's shop near by and stole the knife; but whether he at the time designed killing the poor old man is not known, but it certainly looks very much as though such was the case.

At the time the murder was committed two of the deceased's daughters—one 12 years old, and the other 11—were standing in the store. John Colby, John Belcher, Peter Klein, and Thomas Woods were also present.

Mr. Dawes on the Departments.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, in his second speech on the finances, wherein he substantiates the statements he had previously made, and which were attacked by General Butler, rebuts the charge that he was unfair and unjust to the departments, and had not consulted the Secretaries before criticising the estimates. He says:

Sir, I do not know that my friends will sit here patiently much longer; but I have one thing further to say, and that is as to the propriety of making the speech which I made. I showed in those remarks that the tendency of the departments with reference to expenses was upward. I was told yesterday that it was "unfair" and "unjust" on my part to have paraded that fact here before I had gone to the departments and asked their explanation, so that they might have told me what the estimates meant, pointed out any blunders that might have been made, and shown me, if possible, the necessity of the appropriation asked for in so large an amount. [illegible] But you were told yesterday that I have been unfair toward my party friends in springing up here and making public this exposition without first consulting the Departments; and a newspaper paragraph, for which I am not responsible, was [illegible] and read at the desk; and then there was read a letter from one of the Departments, addressed to my colleague, in answer to an interrogatory of his whether I had ever made any inquiry of that department; and to that the answer was that there were no recent letters. Was it not a little curious, Mr. Chairman, that there were only three such letters? Did not the inquiry arise in everybody's mind why were there not more? And was it not a little curious that the inquiry should have been whether Mr. Dawes alone had been there, and not whether any of the Committee on Appropriations had been there? Did it not satisfy you, sir, that all that could be got in the shape of letters was that as to three departments Mr. Dawes, at least, of the committee had made no inquiry?

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts. Will the gentleman allow me a single remark?

Mr. DAWES. No, sir; I cannot. I interrupted the gentleman in no particular yesterday, and he will do me the favor to refrain from interrupting me to-day.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts. I do not like to be misrepresented. I did not say anything about Mr. Dawes making the inquiry.

Mr. DAWES. Mr. Chairman, I do not know whether I treat this matter fairly or not. I sat quiet yesterday from the beginning to the end of the gentleman's speech. I did hope that I might [illegible]

Now, sir, I have made no statement to the House or the country that anybody went to the departments; but after the letters that were read here yesterday, I am compelled to state what has transpired, and the country will judge whether I deal unfairly or unjustly.

Sir, when these estimates were put in the hands of the committee of nine the departments were charged with the duty, the whole nine—and let me say the Democratic members of the committee were as faithful as any of them in the discharge of this duty. The departments were allotted out among the nine with these large differences between this year and next staring us in the face, and they were charged with the duty of visiting them all and seeing whether it were possible that these estimates could be cut down. It fell to my lot to have the Interior Department, and the Treasury Department. The other departments were distributed among the other members of the committee. This statement I make in the hearing of the Committee on Appropriations, and if I am not correct they will so state. Eight of that nine spent the three weeks of the holiday recess in that work, and were constant visitors to those departments, meantime there being almost daily meetings of the committee.

I say to you, Mr. Chairman, that I visited, according to the charge imposed upon me by that committee, the Interior Department and the Treasury Department, and when one of the committee had to go home I took off his hands the War Department. The other members of the committee visited every other department and portrayed these differences to them and reported to the committee, each one, that they found that all were sorry that they were so great, but as for their respective departments they could not cut down their estimates. I went to the Interior Department, and it is due to that Secretary to say, while he said it was impossible to cut down the force in his department, he could curtail the expenditures outside in the Hospital for the Insane, in the Deaf and Dumb Institution, and in the Lying-in-Woman's Hospital. [Laughter.]

At that same time, when he could not cut down the estimates for appropriation in his own department, I say it without meaning to reflect upon him, there was a single bureau there, the Land Office, that had accumulated $479,000, unexpended balance, because it had received appropriations from year to year more than it could use, and was [illegible] asking in addition, without saying a word about the money on hand, for still more. While saying positively to the committee that he could not cut down one penny, one bureau in that department, the Patent Office, of its own accord, cut down the expenditures, upon our request, $80,000; and the appropriations for the Indian Bureau, at the instance of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, have been reduced in the Appropriation bill from the estimates $1,780,000.

I went, sir, from the Interior Department to the Treasury Department. I presented these differences to the Secretary of the Treasury. [illegible] The Secretary, in an entirely friendly and frank interview, said: "I know those great differences; I am sorry for them; but I cannot help it." "Cannot you cut down in this department? Cannot you make out a bill reorganizing your Department, with a reduction of salaries?" "I do not see how I can."

Sir, there was such conversation of a friendly character between the Secretary and myself, in no way disparaging to him or his desire for economy, which I would be glad fully to disclose if it were becoming that I should, and it is only from necessity of self-defence I make this statement at all. [illegible]

[illegible] Committee on Appropriations for their effort to reduce expenditure.

I therefore, sir, examined into all the departments committed to my charge, and the other departments were examined by the other members of the committee. [illegible]

These are instances of leaks running throughout the administration of affairs, and we are responsible unless we put a stop to these running leaks and cut off these useless expenditures. [illegible]

Now I claim, Mr. Chairman, that I have made good the three propositions with which I set out [illegible]

And, sir, in general terms, I desire to state that in this work the committee felt, and feel to-day, that they have no hostility to any other branch of the government, and that in no regard do they desire to have it supposed that they were making war upon any other branch of the government. But it is with the earnest desire and the fair expectation that they will have all possible aid from other quarters, that they propose to go on, and if they are sustained in this House, to make a downward instead of an upward tendency in the public expenditures next year, and, if it be possible, a further reduction upon the amount appropriated last year; so that the country may rest assured that in so far as in this Congress lies the power to relieve them from the burdens of taxation it shall be done; so that the country shall understand that whatever of pledge of economy has been given that they shall be redeemed; so that every industry that can be lightened of its burdens shall have the benefit of our efforts in its behalf; so that so far as legislation can accomplish it, the public expenditures shall be reduced and the burdens of taxation diminished.

Land Grant Swindles.

Washington (Jan. 27) Correspondence of the New York Journal of Commerce.

Since 1857, California has been the scene of swindling operations in lands to such an extent that settlers have been kept off the vacant public lands by existing insecurity in perfecting titles, and only those whose means or friends enabled them to successfully resist encroachments dare venture to settle upon lands in the vicinity of a Spanish or Mexican grant. The consequence is that vast bodies of land are locked up in the hands of two sets of monopolists—the land speculators and the grantee—and when the final issue comes these two interests are at conflict, and the result is almost invariably that the government and a few poor settlers are the victimized parties.

The proprietors of the Rancho San Justo in Monterey County, obtained, by concession from the Mexican Government, many years ago, four leagues of land, and the United States Court confirmed the concession as a regular grant for four leagues. A league is about 4,438 acres. A "concession" is considered a permission of occupancy [illegible] "grant," the latter generally following, with a title to designated lands. San Justo Rancho was "floated" over surrounding lands, surveyed and patented by the United States for 34,619 66-100 acres. It was then sold, and the new proprietors, covering some 12,000 acres of valuable land lying near, "floated" the rancho over that, and obtained a new survey for 48,[illegible] 66-100 acres, 20,796 acres more than is called for in the bounds of the map of the juridical survey.

In the case of the Rancho San Miguelito, in San Luis Obispo County, there were three claims before the United States Land Commissioner. Two of these were confirmed, and the third for two leagues rejected. A deputy was sent by the Surveyor General to survey them, and he not only did his duty properly, but also returned a survey of the two leagues that had been rejected.

The Rancho Los Positas was a grant of two leagues. It was surveyed for 20,[illegible] 36-100 acres, and the papers forwarded here. The Secretary of the Interior stopped the game, and ordered a survey of two leagues and no more. This was done a few weeks ago. The fight was then between the Western Pacific Railroad Company and the grantee, both of whom had several attorneys, and the government was the intended victim.

The Rancho Los Prietos y Najalayegua, in the County of Santa Barbara, was a three league grant. It was surveyed as including 208,743 ... acres to satisfy a grant of 13,314 acres.

The Rancho Sespe, in Santa Barbara County, was a two league grant. After the grant was issued, and perhaps after California was ceded to the United States, the word "dos" (two) was changed to "seis" (six). When it came to court the fraud was discovered, and the grant confirmed for only two leagues. Yet the survey was made and an approved plat forwarded here, calling for 20,000 ... acres.

The "Visitacion" Rancho, near San Francisco, was patented for a plat extending to the foot of San Bruno Mountain. It was shown before the patent was issued that the grantee was entitled to [illegible] the grantee proposes to have it "floated" over the mountains and into the valley beyond, where hundreds of settlers will be evicted if the swindle is legalized. The Attorney General has ordered the District Attorney to [illegible] the case for the government.

Though most of the above are still in litigation, yet the present prominence here of the Sausal Redondo swindle is worthy of attentive notice.

In 1827 Ygnacio Avila received the following [illegible] Governor Alvarado for the four lots named below [illegible] concession:

"There are conceded to Antonio Ygnacio Avila the places of Sausal Redondo and [illegible] which he at present occupies with his cattle, without prejudice to the pasturage of the cattle and horses of the community of the city, also the corresponding Ejidos are not yet marked out."

During the Mexican rule in California, the lands of "Sautsels," "Guaspita," "Salinas," and "Sausal Redondo," formed a part of the Ejidos (common lands) of Los Angeles.

In 1846 Avila petitioned to Governor Pio Pico for [illegible] they contained in all but four leagues. The District Court decided that Pico's grant [illegible] gave Avila title for [illegible] tracts conceded by Alvarado, and [illegible]. By some dexterous measurement of the scale of the map the grant was held to contain five leagues, though Avila had only claimed four leagues as the area of the four tracts. Under the eighth section, act of Congress, July 23, 1866, [illegible] the survey was approved for five leagues and the case was considered settled.

Congress granted lands to the Southern Pacific Railroad of California to construct a road touching at Los Angeles. General W. S. Rosecrans, [illegible] determined to buy lands somewhere along the route. On inquiry at the Surveyor General's office he was informed that the only government [illegible] Sausal Redondo. He bought largely of [illegible]

[illegible]

In the first place a law should be passed enforcing a final settlement of this class of titles beyond appeal. It is unjust to the settler, to the States affected, and to the government, that these Spanish grant titles remain open to the benefit of land monopolists and corrupt government officials to prey upon.

[illegible]

The Coal Trade.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Jan. 31.

[illegible]

The Milwaukee *Wisconsin*, of the 2d, [illegible]

THE PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

Statement of the Public Debt of the United States on the 1st day of [February], 1870.

Debt Bearing Coin Interest.

Authorizing Acts.	Character of Issue.	Rate.	Amount Outstanding.	When Redeemable or Payable.	Annual Interest.
June 14, 1858	Bonds	5 per ct	$20,000,000.00	After 15 yrs. fr'm Jan. 1, '59	[illegible]
June 22, 1860	Bonds	5 per ct	7,022,000.00	After 10 yrs. fr'm Jan. 1, '61	[illegible]
Feb. 8, 1861	Bonds, 1881	6 per ct	18,415,000.00	After Dec. 31, 1880	[illegible]
March 2, 1861	Bds. Oregon war, '81	6 per ct	945,000.00	20 years from July 1, 1861	[illegible]
July 17 and Aug. 5, 1861	Bonds, 1881	6 per ct	189,317,600.00	At pleasure of Gov't after 20 yrs fr'm June 30, '61	[illegible]
Feb. 25, 1862	Bonds, 5-20s	6 per ct	514,771,600.00	Red'ble after 5 and payable 20 yrs fr'm May 1, '62	[illegible]
March 3, 1863	Bonds, 1881	6 per ct	75,000,000.00	After June 30, 1881	[illegible]
March 3, 1864	Bonds, 10-40s	5 per ct	194,567,300.00	Red'ble after 10 and payable 40 yrs fr'm March 1, '64	[illegible]
March 3, 1864	Bonds, 5-20s	6 per ct	3,882,500.00	Red'ble after 5 and payable 20 yrs fr'm Nov. 1, '64	[illegible]
June 30, 1864	Bonds, 5-20s	6 per ct	125,561,300.00	Red'ble after 5 and payable 20 yrs fr'm Nov. 1, '64	[illegible]
March 3, 1865	Bonds, 5-20s	6 per ct	[illegible]	Red'ble after 5 and payable 20 yrs fr'm Nov. 1, '65	[illegible]
March 3, 1865	Bonds, 5-20s	6 per ct	332,998,950.00	Red'ble after 5 and payable 20 yrs fr'm July 1, '65	[illegible]
March 3, 1865	Bonds, 5-20s	6 per ct	379,591,350.00	Red'ble after 5 and payable 20 yrs fr'm July 1, '67	[illegible]
March 3, 1865	Bonds, 5-20s	6 per ct	42,539,350.00	Red'ble after 5 and payable 20 yrs fr'm July 1, '68	[illegible]
Aggregate of debt bearing coin interest			$2,107,[illegible]	Coupons due, not presented for payment	10,774,141.[illegible]

Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money.

Authorizing Acts.	Character of Issue.	Rate.	Amount Outstanding.	When Redeemable or Payable.	Annual Interest.
March 2, 1867, and July 25, 1868	Certificates	3 per ct	$45,[illegible]	On demand (interest estimated)	[illegible]
July 23, 1868	Navy Pension Fund	3 per ct	14,000,000.00	Interest only applicable to payment of pensions	[illegible]
Aggregate of debt bearing interest in lawful money			$59,[illegible]		[illegible]

Debt on which Interest has Ceased Since Maturity.

Authorizing Acts.	Character of Issue.	Rate.	Amount Outstanding.	Matured.
April 15, 1842	Bonds	6 per ct	[illegible]	Dec. 31, 1862
Jan. 28, 1847	Bonds	6 per ct	[illegible]	Dec. 31, 1867
March 31, 1848	Bonds	6 per ct	[illegible]	July 1, 1868
Sept. 9, 1850	Bonds (Texas indemnity)	5 per ct	[illegible]	Dec. 31, 1864
Prior to 1857	Treasury notes	1 m'l to 6 per ct	[illegible]	At various dates
Dec. 23, 1857	Treasury notes	5 to 5¾ per ct	[illegible]	March 1, 1859
March 2, 1861	Treasury notes	6 per ct	[illegible]	April and May, [illegible]
July 17, 1861	Treasury notes (3 years)	7 3-10 per ct	[illegible]	Aug. 19 and Oct. 1, [illegible]
March 3, 1863	Treasury notes (1 and 2 yrs)	5 per ct	[illegible]	Fr'm Jan. 1 to April 1, [illegible]
March 3, 1863	Certificates of indebtedness	6 per ct	11,000.00	At vars. dates in [illegible]
March 3, 1863, and June 30, 1864	Compound interest notes	6 per ct	2,404,7[illegible]	June [illegible]
June 30, 1864	Temporary loan	4, 5 and 6 per ct	[illegible]	Oct. [illegible]
June 30, 1864, and March 3, 1865	Treasury notes (3 years)	7 3-10 per ct	713,100.00	Aug. 15, 1867, and June 15 and July 15, 1868
Aggregate of debt on which interest has ceased since maturity			$4,[illegible]	

Debt Bearing no Interest.

Authorizing Acts.	Character of Issue.	Amount.
July 17, 1861	Demand notes	[illegible]
Feb. 25, 1862; Feb. 12(?), 1862; July 11, 1862; March 3, 1863	U. S. legal-tender, new issue, series 1869	[illegible]
July 17, 1862; March 3, 1863; June 30, 1864	Fractional currency: 1st series; 2d series; 3d series; 4th series	[illegible]
March 3, 1863	Certificates for gold deposited	[illegible]
Aggregate of debt bearing no interest		[illegible]

Recapitulation.

		Amount Outstanding.	Interest.
Debt bearing interest in coin, viz.: Bonds at 5 per cent; Bonds at 6 per cent	$221,589,300.00; 1,886,348,[illegible]	$2,107,9[illegible]	[illegible]
Debt bearing interest in lawful money, viz.: Certificates, 3 per cent interest; Navy pension fund, 3 per cent interest	$45,[illegible]; 14,000,000.00	59,[illegible]	[illegible]
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity		4,[illegible]	[illegible]
Debt bearing no interest, viz.: Demand and legal-tender notes; Fractional currency; Certificates of gold deposited	$356,[illegible]; 39,[illegible]; 48,[illegible]	444,[illegible]	
		2,615,[illegible]	[illegible]

Total debt—Principal and interest to date, including coupons due not presented for payment ... [illegible]
Amount in Treasury—Coin ... [illegible]
Currency ... [illegible]
Sinking fund, in United States coin interest bonds, and accrued interest thereon ... [illegible]
Other United States coin interest bonds purchased, and accrued interest thereon ... [illegible]

Debt, less amount in the Treasury ... [illegible]
Debt, less amount in the Treasury on the 1st ultimo ... [illegible]
Decrease of debt during the past month ... [illegible]
Decrease of debt since March 1, 1869 ... [illegible]

Six per cent Bonds Issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, Payable in Lawful Money.

Authorizing Acts.	Character of Issue.	Amount Outstanding.	Interest Payable.	[illegible]	[illegible]
July 1, '62 & July 2, '64	Union Pacific Co.	$27,[illegible]	Jan. 1 and July 1	[illegible]	[illegible]
July 1, '62 & July 2, '64	Kansas Pacific	6,303,000	Jan. 1 and July 1	[illegible]	[illegible]
July 1, '62 & July 2, '64	Sioux City & Pacific	1,628,320	Jan. 1 and July 1	[illegible]	[illegible]
July 1, '62 & July 2, '64	Central Pacific	25,[illegible]	Jan. 1 and July 1	[illegible]	[illegible]
July 1, '62 & July 2, '64	Cent. Branch U. P., assignees of Atchison & Pike's Peak	1,600,000	Jan. 1 and July 1	[illegible]	[illegible]
July 1, '62 & July 2, '64	Western Pacific	1,970,000	Jan. 1 and July 1	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total issued		64,457,[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the department at the close of business on the last day of January, 1870.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury.

Railroads for the Pacific.

From the Portland Oregonian, Jan. 18.

If all the projected railroad lines wholly or in part for the Pacific coast shall be completed within the time now contemplated, the period is not far in the future when we shall have a net-work more surprising, if not in the number, yet in the length of lines and the magnificent extent of country served, than any of those which traverse and checker an equal number of States of the Atlantic slope. First, of course, is the Central and Union Pacific, now the only line connecting us with the great Eastern world; but only the first of at least two great trans-continental trunks, each the centre of a system of its own—the Northern Pacific, from Lake Superior to Puget Sound, and the Southern Pacific, connecting the Lower Mississippi Valley, and eventually the Atlantic seaboard of the Southern States, with Arizona and Southern California. [illegible]

The outlook, as regards Oregon and the Northern Pacific coast, may be stated about as follows: The Columbia Branch of the Union Pacific contemplates the connection of [illegible] a branch to Portland, Oregon. [illegible]

One of the most stupendous enterprises now on foot is that of the Northern Pacific Railroad from Lake Superior to Puget Sound, with its branch to Portland, Oregon. By the terms of the act granting the subsidy, as amended by act of last year, the road is to be completed and equipped by the 4th day of July, 1877. [illegible]

Then we have in prospect a grand coast-wise trunk-line from Puget Sound to San Francisco, a part of which is already built. [illegible]

In these estimates—they are now something better than mere speculations—we have not included any of the schemes for local roads, many of which will doubtless be built sooner than most persons imagine. [illegible]

A German Criticism on Mr. Boutwell's Funding Scheme.

From the Cologne Times, Dec. 31.

[illegible]

THE RAILROAD [illegible]

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

[illegible]

THE IMPORTED [illegible]

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

[illegible]

[illegible] mutually established. This process [illegible] involves [illegible] in management [illegible] with [illegible] hierarchy, with [illegible] a committee consisting of two members of the Canadian board, in conjunction with [illegible] Price, the Treasurer, who will be the executive officer and agent of the board in Canada.

[illegible] may here add that the rumors regarding [illegible] the Great Western of [illegible] by those whose interest leads them to [illegible] of the Southern Canada, which, since the year [illegible] has emerged up from time to time [illegible] from Mr. Buchanan to Mr. [illegible] for this "formidable rival," another charter has also been [illegible] by the local Legislature apparently to [illegible] of a permissive character, so [illegible] to construct this Southern [illegible] and then only by special [illegible] of the shareholders."

BRUTAL MURDER.

[illegible] Thief Kills an Old Man in the Presence of His Children—Provocation.

From the New York Herald, Jan. 30.

[illegible]

Committee on Appropriations for their effort to reduce expenditures.

I therefore, sir, examined into all the departments committed to my charge, and the various other departments were examined by the [illegible] of the committee in the same way. And now, sir, after this work is done I wish to bear testimony to the desire for economy which animated each one of these Secretaries, and their willingness to co-operate in any efforts that shall result in a reduction of the expenditures without injury to the public service. But, sir, they are in a great measure controlled by their law; there the abuses exist, some created by law, some inherited from their predecessors, and some caused by custom. [illegible]

[illegible]

Land Grant Swindles.

Washington (Jan. 27) Correspondence of the New York Journal of Commerce.

Since 1851, California has been the scene of swindling operations in lands to such an extent that settlers have been kept off the vacant public lands by existing insecurity in perfecting titles, and only those whose means or friends enabled them to successfully resist encroachments dare venture to settle upon lands in the vicinity of a Spanish or Mexican grant. The consequence is that vast bodies of land get locked up in the hands of two sets of monopolists—the land speculator and the grantee—and when the final issue comes these two interests are at conflict, and the result is almost invariably that the government and a few poor settlers are the victimized parties.

The proprietors of the Rancho San Justa in Monterey County, obtained, by concession from the Mexican Government, many years ago, four leagues of land, and the United States Court confirmed the concession as a regular grant for four leagues. A league is about 4,436 acres. [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. Dawes on the Departments.

[illegible]

The Coal Trade.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Jan. 31.

Though the anthracite coal trade is still quoted dull at weaker prices, the production of coal is on the increase. The Reading Railroad brought down (of all kinds) for the week ending on the 27th inst., 47,238 tons, against 31,961 tons the previous week, and for the fiscal year, beginning with the 1st December, [illegible] tons [illegible]

[illegible]

THE PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

Statement of the Public Debt of the United States on the 1st day of February, 1870.

Debt Bearing Coin Interest.

Authorizing Acts.	Character of Issue.	Rate.	Amount Outstanding.	When Redeemable or Payable.	Accrued Interest.	When Payable.
[illegible]	Bonds	6 ₩ ct	[illegible]	After 15 yrs. from Jan. 1, '61	[illegible]	Jan. and July.
[illegible]	Bonds	5 ₩ ct	[illegible]	After 10 yrs. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Bonds	6 ₩ ct	[illegible]	After Dec. 31, 1880	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	6 ₩ ct	[illegible]	20 years from July 1, 1861	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Bonds, 5-20s	6 ₩ ct	[illegible]	At pleasure of Gov't after 5 yrs from [illegible]	[illegible]	Jan. and July.
[illegible]	[illegible]	6 ₩ ct	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	May and Nov.
Feb. 25, 1862	Bonds, 1881	6 ₩ ct	[illegible]	After June 30, 1881	[illegible]	May and Nov.
March 3, 1864	Bonds, 10-40s	5 ₩ ct	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mch. and Sept.
March 3, 1864	Bonds, 5-20s	6 ₩ ct	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	May and Nov.
March 3, 1864	Bonds, 5-20s	6 ₩ ct	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	May and Nov.
June 30, 1864	Bonds, 5-20s	6 ₩ ct	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	May and Nov.
March 3, 1865	Bonds, 5-20s	6 ₩ ct	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	May and Nov.
March 3, 1865	Bonds, 5-20s	6 ₩ ct	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jan. and July.
March 3, 1865	Bonds, 5-20s	6 ₩ ct	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jan. and July.
March 3, 1865	Bonds, 5-20s	6 ₩ ct	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jan. and July.
Aggregate of debt bearing coin interest			$2,107,[illegible]	Coupons due, not presented for payment	[illegible]	

Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money.

Authorizing Acts.	Character of Issue.	Rate.	Amount Outstanding.	When Redeemable or Payable.	Accrued Interest.	When Payable.
March 2, 1867, and July 25, 1868	Certificates	3 ₩ ct	$45,[illegible]	On demand (interest estimated)	[illegible]	Annually or on redemption of certificates.
July 23, 1868	Navy Pension Fund	3 ₩ ct	14,000,000.00	Interest only applicable to payment of pensions	[illegible]	Jan. and July.
Aggregate of debt bearing interest in lawful money			$59,[illegible]		$717,[illegible]	

Debt on which Interest has Ceased Since Maturity.

Authorizing Acts.	Character of Issue.	Rate.	Amount Outstanding.	Matured.	Accrued Interest.
[illegible]	Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dec. 31, 1862	[illegible]
[illegible]	Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dec. 31, 1867	[illegible]
[illegible]	Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Bonds (Texas indemnity)	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dec. 31, 1864	[illegible]
[illegible]	Treasury notes	[illegible]	[illegible]	At various dates	[illegible]
[illegible]	Treasury notes	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Treasury notes	[illegible]	[illegible]	April and May, 1863	[illegible]
[illegible]	Treasury notes	[illegible]	[illegible]	Aug. 19 and Oct. 1, 1864	[illegible]
[illegible]	Treasury notes (3 and 2 yrs)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Certificates of indebtedness	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Compound interest notes	6 ₩ ct	[illegible]	June 10, 1867, and May 16, 1868	[illegible]
[illegible]	Temporary loan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Treasury notes (3 years)	7 3-10 ₩ ct	[illegible]	Aug. 15, 1867, and June and July 15, 1868	[illegible]
Aggregate of debt on which interest has ceased since maturity			$4,[illegible]		[illegible]

Debt Bearing no Interest.

Authorizing Acts.	Character of Issue.		Amount Outstanding.
[illegible]	Demand notes		$ 110,[illegible]
[illegible]	U. S. legal-tender, new issue, series 1869	[illegible]	356,000,000.00
[illegible]	Fractional currency—1st series, 2d series, 3d series, 4th series	[illegible]	40,[illegible]
March 3, 1863	Certificates for gold deposited		[illegible]
Aggregate of debt bearing no interest			$443,[illegible]

Recapitulation.

[illegible]

Total debt—Principal and interest to date, including coupons due not presented for payment ... $2,[illegible]

Amount in Treasury—Coin ... Currency ... Sinking fund, in United States coin interest bonds, and accrued interest thereon ... Other United States coin interest bonds purchased, and accrued interest thereon ... [illegible]

Debt, less amount in the Treasury ... [illegible]

Debt, less amount in the Treasury on the 1st ultimo ... [illegible]

Decrease of debt during the past month ... [illegible]

Decrease of debt since March 1, 1869 ... [illegible]

Six per cent Bonds Issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, Interest Payable in Lawful Money.

Authorizing Acts.	Character of Issue.	Amount Outstanding.	Interest Payable.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July 1, '62 & July 2, '64	Union Pacific Co.	[illegible]	Jan. 1 and July 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July 1, '62 & July 2, '64	Kansas Pacific	[illegible]	Jan. 1 and July 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July 1, '62 & July 2, '64	Sioux City & Pacific	[illegible]	Jan. 1 and July 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July 1, '62 & July 2, '64	Central Pacific	[illegible]	Jan. 1 and July 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July 1, '62 & July 2, '64	Cent. Branch U. P., assignees of Atchison & Pike's Peak	[illegible]	Jan. 1 and July 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July 1, '62 & July 2, '64	Western Pacific	[illegible]	Jan. 1 and July 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total issued		$[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the department at the close of business on the last day of January, 1870.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury.

Railroads for the Pacific.

From the Portland Oregonian, Jan. 18.

If all the projected railroad lines wholly or in part for the Pacific coast shall be completed within the time now contemplated, the period is not far in the future when we shall have a net-work [illegible]

[illegible]

A German Criticism on Mr. Boutwell's Funding Scheme.

From the Cologne Times, Dec. 31.

[illegible]

coupons from the second page are gone. [illegible]

By all means let this be remedied as soon as possible, because it is not only incorrect, but also a fraud upon the distiller, etc., just like the Time meters. Respectfully yours,

CHAS. W. ZAREMBA.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3, 1870.

WEST SIDE PARKS.

Meeting of Park Commissioners—Report on the Lake Street Extension—Petition for Abatement of Taxes on Park Lots.

The regular meeting of the West Side Park Commissioners was held last evening at their rooms, on West Randolph street, Mr. Holden in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Finance Committee reported in favor of the payment of bills amounting to $1,126.65.

A communication was received from W. L. B. Jenney, stating that he had entered into a copartnership with several other civil engineers and landscape artists, under the firm of Jenney, Schermerhorn & Co., and requesting that the firm name be substituted in place of his personal name. The communication was laid over.

The committee appointed to take into consideration the subject of the extension of Lake street reported as follows:

[illegible]

The board then adjourned.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Meeting of Colored Men.

A mass meeting of colored citizens was held last evening, in the Bethel Church, on Third avenue. About 300 persons were present. Dr. J. H. Smith was elected Chairman. Mr. Joseph W. Moore was elected Secretary.

The Chair said the object of the meeting was to hear the report of the delegates who went to Springfield to wait upon the Constitutional Convention.

Mr. Jones, one of the delegates, reported that he stayed but a short time in Springfield. The delegates were appointed to urge upon the convention action upon the elective franchise, and to have the schools thrown open to colored children in this city. [illegible]

The report of the delegates was adopted.

There were loud cries for Bradford and Wheeler.

Mr. G. G. Freeman went into an historical reminiscence of the Fugitive Slave bill, which was signed twenty years ago on Wednesday, and congratulated himself upon the Fifteenth Amendment. He was witty and sarcastic. [illegible]

Mr. Joseph G. Johnson, father of the obnoxious resolutions, avowed the parentage. He defended his resolution.

The Chair appointed the following committee to make arrangements for the celebration of the Fifteenth Amendment: Messrs. W. S. Johnson, William Baker, J. F. Alexander, J. Hardy, H. Bradford.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE RAILROAD CLERKS' MEETING.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Your notice in relation to the meeting of the railroad clerks last evening, at the Tremont House, is incomplete, and was reported to you by some person unauthorized to act in the matter.

The Chicago railroad clerks have taken steps toward organizing a Western Railroad Mutual Aid Society, but have met with opposition from a few persons connected with an Eastern society, located somewhere in New Jersey. [illegible]

J. HULANISKI, Chairman.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3, 1870.

THE IMPROVED INTERNAL REVENUE COUPON BOOK.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

On the 1st of February distillers, rectifiers, and wholesale dealers all over the country were compelled by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to enter in a so-called improved revenue coupon book all spirits received by them, either distilled or bought; [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

Alice—although her character was not one which admitted of any special dramatic effort—added materially to the interest of the play by a very excellent and natural personation. [illegible]

As a whole, we may set the new play down as a success, and for a first performance a remarkable success. It will be repeated this evening.

THE THEATRES.

There are no changes at the other theatres. The Florences are drawing good houses at McVicker's with their familiar characters. "The Seven Sisters" have a goodly share of visitors and admirers at the Opera House, and the Minstrels are nightly filling the Dearborn Theatre.

DER FREISCHUTZ.

As the production of the Opera Der Freischutz by the Germania Maennerchor, [illegible]

KATE FIELD'S LECTURE.

We sincerely trust that in the flood of lectures just now sweeping through the city, the claims of Miss Kate Field, who will talk about the Adirondacks, next Monday evening, will not be overlooked. [illegible] Tickets for her lecture are now for sale at Cobb's Library Rooms, No. 86 Washington street.

THE ART RECEPTION.

The sale of tickets for the first annual assembly reception of the subscribers to the Opera House Art Gallery is very large, and indicates that the occasion will be a richly successful one in all respects. [illegible]

THE MUSEUM.

Mr. Aiken, the manager of the Museum, is giving the public constant proofs of his enterprise and managerial tact in the rapid production of new plays. It is a fact of frequent occurrence that the new English, as well as American, plays first see the light in this country upon the Museum stage, even in advance of New York. This was again the case last evening, when was produced, for the first time in this country, the new English domestic drama, "Through Fire and Water." [illegible]

THE "FORTY-EIGHT HOUR PERIOD."

Letters on Fermentation.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Your issue of the 1st inst. contains a very stupid and unseemly criticism, by a correspondent, of a portion of the proceedings of the meeting of the revenue officers of this State, held at the Leland House, in Springfield, on the 29th and 30th of January.

[illegible]

J. H. REED, Assessor Fourth District.

MONMOUTH, Feb. 2, 1870.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

[illegible]

A. B.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1, 1870.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

I notice in your issue of the 1st inst. an effusion from the pen of Chas. W. Zaremba, in regard to the action of the Convention of Revenue Officers, held at Springfield on the 28th ult. [illegible]

THOMAS J. KINNEY, Assessor Ninth District, Illinois.

VERMONT, Ill., Feb. 2, 1870.

REAL ESTATE.

Warrantee deeds conveying city and suburban property within seven miles of the Court-House, filed for record on Thursday, February 3:

[illegible]

REVOKE THEIR LICENSES.

At the meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners, held yesterday afternoon, the following wholesome communication was presented:

[illegible]

THE COURTS.

Damages Awarded for a Trespass, and for False Imprisonment.

Police Court Proceedings.

Superior Court.

ENFORCING A CHATTEL MORTGAGE.

Elizabeth M. Smith v. James M. Cutler. Trespass to recover for an alleged wrongful entry into the premises No. 286 Wabash avenue, and the taking therefrom of furniture. Defendant claimed an entry by virtue of title to the property under a chattel mortgage. The jury found for plaintiff, awarding $1,000 as damages. [illegible]

IMPRISONMENT AND ITS COST.

In the case of Joseph Martin v. Frederick N. Hamlin, which was instituted to recover for an alleged false imprisonment, [illegible]

FOLLOWING SLAUGHTERED HORSES.

Jeremiah Murphy v. Richard Monks et als. [illegible]

SUITS AGAINST THE CANAL TRUSTEES.

Jeremiah Crutty v. The State Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal. Case. Damages laid at $5,000.

Samuel Howe and Enos V. Robbins v. The Same. Case. Damages laid at $5,000.

Henry McKeen et al. v. The Same. Case. Damages laid at $10,000.

George W. Ackr v. The Same. Case. Damages laid at $3,000.

Charles Daft v. The Same. Case. Damages laid at $3,000.

Hiram A. Hunter et al. v. The Same. Case. Damages laid at $10,000.

Henry Truitt v. The Same. Case. Damages laid at $10,000.

United States Courts.

NEW SUIT—FORECLOSURE.

David Lombard, Jr., v. Bishop Hill Colony et als. Petition for foreclosure of mortgage laid upon the northeast quarter of Section 11, 14, 5 (160 acres) in Henry County.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Opposition to Discharge Withdrawn—Daniel Havrety, of Chicago; Jacob G. Grubb and George W. Stone, of Chicago.

Discharged—George W. Stone, of Chicago.

Adjudication—Harrison L. Putnam, of Waukegan.

Petition for Discharge—Jefferson Sager, of Belvidere, Boone County.

Recorder's Court.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

Christian Anderson and Caroline, his wife, v. Charles Ruge. This is an action of trespass, instituted to recover for an alleged assault upon the female plaintiff; damages laid at $5,000. [illegible]

The Police Courts.

SOUTH SIDE COURT.

John Kelly, a hackman, was brought before the Police Justice on a charge of being implicated in a robbery which took place two years ago at No. 149 Van Buren street. [illegible]

WEST SIDE COURT.

Two well-known characters, one of whom is known by the euphonious title of "Squash," alias Frederick Levy, and James Murphy, were arraigned before the Court yesterday [illegible]

NORTH SIDE COURT.

There was no business of importance before Justice Dresser yesterday. An old woman was charged with vagrancy and was fined $20. She was the sole representative of the evil-doers on that side of the river.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 3.

The Currency bill, passed by the Senate yesterday, is the first definite proposal that has been eliminated out of all the discussion on the subject since the meeting of Congress. The bill provides for two kinds of bank currency, viz.: First, an increase of $45,000,000 in the volume of the present National Bank currency, concurrent with a withdrawal of a corresponding amount of 3 per cent certificates. Second, for an unlimited amount of National Bank notes at par with gold, and redeemable in gold, to be issued by new National Banks organized on a specie basis. [illegible]

[illegible]

The money market continues to present some indications of progress toward an easier condition. There is still considerable difference in the feeling at different banks; [illegible]

Exchange has been selling below par for some days, owing principally to the demand for currency, [illegible]

The price of gold was affected to-day by the passage of the Currency bill in the Senate yesterday, and the result was a decline to 120⅝. [illegible]

Business at the Stock Board was nominal to-day. The following offers of stocks and bids for the same were made, in connection with which, it may be well to remark that neither the price at which the stocks are offered nor the prices bid, establish a market price, but only show the degree of approximation in the views of buyers and sellers.

	Sellers' offer.	Buyers' bid.
United States 6s, 1881	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5-20s, 1862	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5-20s, 1864	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5-20s, 1865	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5-20s, new, 1865	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5-20s, 1867	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5-20s, 1868	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 10-40s	[illegible]	[illegible]
American gold	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago City 7s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cook County 7s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chamber of Commerce	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago Dock Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
BANKS.		
First National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fifth National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northwestern National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manufacturers' National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commercial National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merchants', Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
INSURANCE.		
Firemen's Insurance Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mutual Security Insurance Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merchants' Insurance Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Republic Insurance Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commercial Insurance Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lamar Insurance Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
National Insurance Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
CHICAGO CITY RAILROAD.		
South Division	[illegible]	[illegible]
West Division	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Division	[illegible]	[illegible]

The range of gold in New York to-day was:

[illegible]

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 3.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours:

	Receipts. 1870.	Receipts. 1869.	Shipments. 1870.	Shipments. 1869.
Flour, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grass seed, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broom corn, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cut meats, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dressed hogs, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live hogs, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Highwines, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Potatoes, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber, m	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, m	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath, m	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following grain has been received since the above table was made up: 81 cars wheat; 42 cars corn; 7 cars oats; 4 cars rye; 9 cars barley. Total, 143 cars, or 53,000 bu.

There was a full attendance on 'Change to-day, and a more active set of markets while the tendency of grain was to higher prices, though the receipts were more liberal than usual; all closed firm.

Highwines were quiet but strong at former prices. Sales were 100 brls at 93c. The market closed with buyers at 93c, and holders asking 93½c; with an addition of ½@1c for lots in iron-bound packages for shipment.

Dressed hogs were dull, and prices ruled lower—the decline being full 15@20c. [illegible]

Provisions were quite active. Mess pork was easier, but steady, the price being kept down by a dull hog market, [illegible]

[illegible]

Wheat was firm at yesterday's outside prices, with a fair activity in options for this month and next, but with comparatively little doing for cash, [illegible]

Corn was more active, with little change from yesterday's quotations. [illegible]

Oats were steady and firm at yesterday's outside quotations, under the receipt of news that the New York market was strong. [illegible]

Rye was quiet, closing at 65c for No. 2. Sales were: 2,800 bu No. 2 at 65c.

Barley was dull under more liberal receipts, with sales chiefly confined to sample lots. [illegible]

Seeds were quiet, with sales confined to a few lots of timothy, which sold at a range of [illegible]

The following were the stocks of wheat and flour in store in the eleven principal ports of Great Britain and Ireland on the 31st of December. The flour sacks in the official report are reduced by us to their equivalents in barrels; and the wheat from quarters to bushels:

	Wheat. 1869.	Wheat. 1868.	Flour. 1869.	Flour. 1868.
London	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Liverpool	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hull	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gloucester	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bristol	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Newcastle	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leith	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Glasgow	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dublin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belfast	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Londonderry	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

These figures are exclusive of 560,000 bushels of wheat in millers' hands in Leith at the close of 1869, and 280,000 bushels one year previous.

We clip the following items from the Pittsburgh *Quarterly Trade Circular*:

"During the last eighteen months, sixty-five new blast-furnaces have been erected in the following localities, [illegible]

The following telegrams were received on 'Change to-day:

[illegible]

LATER.

At the Open Board in the afternoon the grain market was quiet. [illegible]

There was a fair demand for hogs to-day, at the decline noted yesterday, [illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 3.

The following table shows the daily receipts and shipments of live stock during the week up to this evening, as reported by the Secretary of the Union Stock Yards Company:

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 3.

[illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

FINANCIAL.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

The amount of specie in the Bank of England has increased £[illegible] sterling since last Thursday.

PARIS, Feb. 3.

The amount of specie on hand to-day in the Bank of France, is [illegible] francs more than last Thursday.

[illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market.

[illegible]

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

[illegible]

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

[illegible]

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

[illegible]

NASHVILLE. [illegible]

ST. LOUIS. [illegible]

LOUISVILLE. [illegible]

MILWAUKEE. [illegible]

CINCINNATI. [illegible]

DETROIT. [illegible]

MEMPHIS. [illegible]

CLEVELAND. [illegible]

PHILADELPHIA. [illegible]

BALTIMORE. [illegible]

MEDICAL CARDS.

Vigorous Manhood.

[illegible]

Dr. Townsend.

[illegible]

Private Consultations.

[illegible]

Dr. Raphael

[illegible]

Private Matters.

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

[illegible]

RICHMOND PRINTS.

SPRING 1870.

THE RICHMOND MFG. CO.

OFFER

Pink, Purple And Orange Frocks, Double and Fancy Purples, German Checks, Shirtings, And Fancy

RICHMOND PRINTS,

In newest styles and colorings, to Jobbers only, at

188 CHURCH-ST., NEW YORK.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S Through Line to California and China.

FARES GREATLY REDUCED.

[illegible]

STEAM DIRECT TO LONDON.

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

[illegible]

FROM CHARLESTON TO FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH—TRI-WEEKLY LINE.

[illegible]

LOW WATER INDICATOR.

BRADFORD'S LOW WATER INDICATOR.

[illegible]

W. A. BRADFORD, Sup't.

Cor. Third & Lock-sts. Cincinnati, O.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES,

[illegible]

EDUCATIONAL.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.

[illegible]

RAILROADS.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

[illegible]

ASSESSMENT NOTICES.

SOUTH PARK ASSESSMENT.

[illegible]

CEMENT.

500 Barrels Fresh Portland Cement.

[illegible]

THE FEATHERED GAMESTERS.

Continuation of the Cock-Fighting Tournament at Michigan City, Ind.

Report of Fifteen More Disputes—The Controversy Continued Through Wednesday Night.

Rules of the Cock-Pit.

The feathered tournament at Michigan City is over, the sportsmen have returned to town, and the surviving roosters are laid by for another night's fun. When the arrangements for the fights were being made, it was understood that there would be a decisive main between Illinois and Michigan, to settle the vexed question as to which State raises the best game cocks. Michigan has long boasted her superiority, and the towns of Battle Creek, Niles, etc., are justly proud of an excellent breed of fowl. In fact, they can beat anything west of the Atlantic Ocean. Chicago is quite a village, and amongst the gentlemen of the fancy who have a weakness for game cocks, there were many who were willing to pit their birds against the best that Michigan could send to the scratch. With the intention of deciding the question the tournament was organized by Chicago enterprise, and all Michigan was challenged to the combat. Unfortunately, or perhaps fortunately for themselves, the Michiganders failed to come to time, although Chicago was prepared to fight them half way. The results are that the tournament, though very successful, did not reach the magnitude or importance it was expected to have, and the point at issue remains open and undecided. True, there was a sort of a representative fight between birds from the two States, but Illinois was indifferently represented and was beaten. But one flower does not make summer, and one accidental victory does not give the palm to Michigan. The day is coming, and that soon, when Illinois and Michigan will meet in the pit. To the bulk of the community which very properly disapproves of and denounces the business of cock-fighting, it makes no matter whether Illinois or Michigan is ahead, but to the sporting fraternity it is an important matter that lies very close to their hearts.

Cock-fights, for obvious reasons, are not made public in this city. There is much private fighting done on the sly, but publicity is avoided by the owners of birds. When, therefore, a main or a general fight is under way, the matter is kept shady, and only those who are known to favor the sport are admitted into the secret. To secure privacy a card is printed and circulated only among the fancy. The card for the present tournament was on blue paper and bore the following words:

CHICKEN DISPUTE,
to take place at
MICHIGAN CITY, INDIANA.
Wednesday, February 2nd, 1870.
ADMIT BEARER.

Two dollars entitled the bearer of the above card to admission to see the arguments in the "disputes." On the back of the card was the name of Frank Noyes, better known among his associates as "Dutch Frank," who is partner with Jerry Monroe in getting up the entertainment.

The pit was in a hall at Michigan City, Ind., about forty feet square, a dirty hall, with dirty walls, dirty floor, a disabled stove in one corner, the arena in the centre, and a few temporary benches, in the shape of galleries, erected on either side. Under the hall is a beer saloon, the necessary concomitant of a cockpit.

Into this hall some 200 persons entered on Wednesday night. They were nearly all sporting men from this city, together with some of the natives of Michigan City and the surrounding country. Contrary to expectation, the crowd was passably respectable, many being men of means but possessed of a passion for game cocks. They were not very noisy, and there was an evident disposition on the part of the majority to preserve order, and when, in the excitement of the battle, the handlers threatened to come to blows, the prompt interference of the crowd prevented a breach of the peace.

Of drinking there was not a great deal, or at least it was not observable. Only one or two were jolly. The Michiganders did most of the drinking, as the Chicagoans were timid about touching any "lightning" but that they were used to.

THE FIGHTING RESUMED.

Our last report concluded the eighth battle fought at 12 o'clock on Wednesday night. The following is the record of the subsequent "disputes."

Ninth Dispute.—A black red, and brown red, both cocks weighing four-eight. Rattling fighting all round, on the part of the brown red, [illegible] the red, who got even in a counter movement by which he "hipped" the brown. The fight continued five minutes longer, the brown fighting splendidly, until a brain blow settled him. Time, 7 minutes.

Tenth Dispute.—Two pile cocks, a gray weighing four pounds five and a half; a duckwing, four pounds three and a half. These "drummer boys from Waterloo" were matched for $25. The gray cut it boldly on the first fly, and chased the "duck," who wouldn't "face," so the gray won.

Eleventh Dispute.—The cock who was disappointed in the last fight was accommodated this time by a pile chicken from Calumet, weighing four pounds three ounces, two ounces less than the cock. The stakes were $50 a side. In the first hustle the cock lost a "peeper," but fought on like a lion. In the next round, which was stubbornly contested, the cock got a hole in his head, which enabled him to die game amid applause. Calumet beat Chicago in 5 minutes.

Twelfth Dispute.—This was for $25, between a black red, weighing four pounds four ounces, and the Dusty Miller, a white pile [illegible]. Before the battle $100 changed hands, the odds being seven to five on the red. Jack Gilien handled the "Miller," and Bill Hanley nursed the red. [illegible]

Thirteenth Dispute.—[illegible]

Fourteenth Dispute.—[illegible]

Fifteenth Dispute.—This "unpleasantness" occurred between a black and red cock, and a black and red chicken, weighing respectively five-three and five-four. [illegible]

Sixteenth Dispute.—The next trouble arose between two brown reds, four-eight, cocks, for $25. [illegible]

Seventeenth Dispute.—A dark gray and a light gray cock; weight, "five six;" stakes, $50. [illegible]

Eighteenth Dispute.—This was a $10 mill between a blue red and a black red, weight "four-fourteen." [illegible]

More leading around the room and bantering for matches. Considerable no fun was consumed.

Nineteenth Dispute.—This fight was between two black red Tartar cocks, "five nine" and [illegible]

Twentieth Dispute.—[illegible]

Twenty-first Dispute.—[illegible] however, and came to the scratch again, but in spite of the evil record of Illinois, Michigan tore open his breast, and the blood began to flow. [illegible] Then came the climax, when bleeding Michigan and bloody Illinois were engaged in the last deadly struggle. Alas for Illinois! he was laid out, and Michigan was victorious. The red one fought his bird well and won his $50 in only minutes.

Twenty-second Dispute.—This was an engagement between the veteran [illegible] for $10 a side, weighing [illegible]. After the first round of fair wrestling, the veteran left the pit in a cowardly manner, considering he was a cock and a gentleman. Of course he lost the money, and it took him but three minutes to do it.

Twenty-third Dispute.—A gamey fight between a blue spangle and a red Derby, "four-two" chickens, for $10 a side. [illegible]

Twenty-fourth Dispute.—Black red and gray cocks, "five," and "five fun." The battle was a good one while it lasted, the gray throwing the black, and getting it on the wing in return. Next time the red opened the weasen of his antagonist, and won the fight in 15 minutes.

"THE GROUP" OVER.

It was 8 o'clock yesterday morning, when the twenty-fourth cock was finished, and then it was found impossible to make other matches. The balance of the birds consequently escaped fighting.

For a cock-fight the tournament was one of the best conducted affairs that has taken place in the West for a long time. The amusement is bad and brutal enough without free fights, shooting and stabbing being added to the list of the evils which inevitably accompany it. In this case they were happily dispensed with.

Cock-fighting has grown almost to a science, and is regulated by rules almost as strict as those which govern horse-racing or the prize-ring. Each district or city has its own rules, under which battles are fought. For the edification of those who know nothing of the business, we append the following

RULES OF THE CHICAGO COCKPIT.

Rule 1. All birds shall be weighed, give or take two ounces, shall be a match; or, otherwise, if parties see fit to make it so.

Rule 2. All heels to be fought with, shall be round from socket to point, or as near so as can be made.

Rule 3. When a star is matched against a cock, the star will be entitled to four ounces advance in weight.

Rule 4. It shall be fair for handlers to cull feathers, suck blood, or any other thing to help the bird between handling.

Rule 5. It shall be foul for A or B. to touch their birds while fighting, unless one is fast to the other, but if a bird should unfortunately fasten himself with his own heel, it shall be fair to handle, but on no other consideration; and either handler violating or deviating from the above rules shall lose his fight.

Rule 6. Thirty seconds shall be allowed between each and every round.

Rule 7. In counting, the bird showing fight last, shall be entitled to the count, but if his handler refuse to take the count, the opposite handler shall be entitled to it.

Rule 8. The handler having the count, shall pit his bird in his respective place when time is called, and count ten, three times three more successive times; then time is called again, the birds shall be put in the centre of the pit, breast to breast, and forty more counted, and if the bird not having the count refuse to fight, the one having having it shall be declared the winner.

Rule 9. A peck or blow at the opponent's bird, and not at his handler, will be considered fighting.

Rule 10. The time called, the handlers must let go their birds from their respective places fair and square, for it shall be foul for either handler to pitch or toss his bird upon his opponent's, and either one violating the above rule shall lose his fight.

Rule 11. Each party shall choose a judge, and the judges choose a disinterested party as referee. No referee will be competent who has bet on either side, or is otherwise interested.

Rule 12. It shall be the duty of the judges and referee to watch all movements of the fight, and judge according to the above rules. The referee will be confined to the opinions of the judges only, and his decision final.

Rule 13. It shall be the duty of the referee to keep time between the rounds and notify the handlers to get ready at 25 seconds, then call time at 30 seconds, when the handlers must be prompt in pitting their birds, and if either handler refuse to do so, he shall lose the fight.

TECHNICALITIES.

There are some technicalities in the above which need elucidation. A "cock" is a bird three years old; a "stag," between one and two years, and a "chicken," under one year. The "handlers" are the men who act in the same capacity as seconds at a prize-fight or duel.

Training game fowl is made a regular business, and it requires long experience to detect the different breeds, and to prepare birds for the pit. Generally, birds are in training from ten to fourteen days before a battle, during which time their diet is regulated with great strictness, according to the judgment of the trainer. Some give them a dose of lard, and then feed them on hominy, while others use corn, instead of hominy. All, however, use the white of eggs, which adds tone and character to the system, and makes them gamey. They are exercised by being thrown up several times a day. They get nothing to eat for a day before the fight.

When fighting, the fowl is armed with sharp steel heels, or spurs, varying in length from one-half an inch to an inch and a half, an inch and a quarter being preferred. It is wonderful how instinct teaches them to strike at the head of an opponent, and how naturally they take to pecking out each other's eyes, and to cutting each other's throats. They are tenacious of life, and a good bird will die fighting, or, as the "sportsmen" say, "die game." Fighting comes natural to them.

SCENES AT A COCK-FIGHT.

The scene in and around the pit during the progress of a fight is simply indescribable. Every spectator is interested in one of the contestants, and yells of encouragement, foul-mouthed execrations, horrible blasphemy, and abominable profanity, fill the air, already thick with smoke, and reeking with the smell of whisky. The birds fight on, and with the progress of the fight, the excitement keeps pace. Bets are shouted, curses fly across the pit, the handlers begin to wrangle, the referee gives a decision adverse to some, and ten chances to one before a main is fought out, pistols, bowie-knives, "wounds and corpses" are the result. There is nothing elevating about the cock-pit. Its associations are of the worst kind, and all its surroundings are morally contagious and contaminating. The amusement, to be exalted, is brutal in the extreme, and brutal in its tendencies. Men gloat over the sufferings of God's creatures, and in conjunction therewith lie, cheat, steal, swear, and become in every way demoralized. On no decent ground can the cock-pit be defended.

THE OPERA HOUSE FIRE.

The Art Gallery All Right—Mrs. St. John's Loss—Origin of the Fire.

It is a matter of sincere congratulation to the artists and lovers of art in this city that the fire on Wednesday evening did not extend its ravages to the Art Gallery, but was confined to the room in which it originated. Although the walls of the ante-rooms were dampened, not a single picture was injured, the Superintendent and his associates having labored vigorously during the progress of the fire to remove every painting which was in danger. The fire originated in the studio of Mrs. St. John, and was evidently the result of accident, as all destruction is greatest in the immediate vicinity of a coal stove and gas stove, both of which were in close contact with thin wooden partitions. The location of the stoves with reference to the wood work, indeed, formed a complete fire-trap, and it is only wonderful that a conflagration has not occurred before. We are somewhat surprised that the owners of the building should have allowed their property to be exposed to such a palpable hazard.

The loss, as it is, is confined to Mrs. St. John, and, of course, is a very severe one to that lady in dollars and cents, but especially in the fact that it is almost impossible to replace the accumulated work and collections of an artist. She will undoubtedly receive, as she deserves, the sympathy of her fellow-artists and patrons of art in this community, and, with her customary enterprise, will start afresh, undaunted by her losses. The only loss sustained by the gallery is the plaster cast of "Saorina" which stood in the hall-way of the gallery, and was demolished by the firemen. In its present condition it is a glorious ruin, and may furnish the Academy of Design with an admirable *torso*. Otherwise Saorina has come to grief.

NURSERY AND HALF-ORPHAN ASYLUM.

January Report.

Two meetings of the managers have been held during the month. The Matron reports seventy-four children in the house. Eight have been admitted, and four have left. No sickness.

The Inspection Committee report sending one child to the County Hospital, on account of contagious disease, and returning one to her father.

The following donations have been received: From Sewing Society of North Presbyterian Church, 9 garments; Sewing Society of Westminster Church, 21 garments; Madame McCagg, 4 pairs hand-knit stockings; Mrs E. H. Sheldon, 3 pairs stockings, 2 pairs gloves, and 3 sacques; a friend, a barrel of flour; Mrs. McCormick, 2 barrels apples, 1 barrel flour; Mr. Buckingham, 2 loads kindling wood; Goss & Hoag, 11 bottles of strawberries.

Cash donations: H. H. Magie, $50; George Smith, $50; Augustus Burley, $5—total, $105. Received as board of children, $191; interest on Jonathan Burr's bequest, $45. Total receipts, $391.

FATAL TERMINATION OF A SHOOTING AFFAIR.

About a week ago a colored man, named James Jackson, who resided in Rochelle, Illinois, called upon an individual whose name is unknown, and demanded the payment of a bill due another party, for whom Jackson acted as agent. The debtor refused to hand over the amount, and a dispute arose between the two. Hard names were applied by one to the other, and when about to commence a regular "set to," the indebted man, to prevent injury to himself, drew a revolver and fired at the collector. The ball lodged in his left arm, and a stream of blood gushed from the wound. A physician was summoned, and he said an artery had been "cut a little." He bound the wound up and did all he could. The condition of Jackson became worse, and he was recommended to come to Chicago for medical attendance. He did so, and arrived here last Tuesday. Dr. Akens and two other physicians were immediately sent for, and all that was possible was done to relieve him. Yesterday morning the injured artery bursted, and it was thought necessary to make an incision into the arm near the shoulder in order to apply a ligature to the artery and stop the flow of blood. The operation was performed, but the patient died shortly after. Deceased was a barber by trade, and 36 years of age. He leaves a wife but no children. The Coroner was notified last evening to hold an inquest at No. 366 South Wells street, where the body is. The man who inflicted the wound was not arrested at the time, but he will be to-day, if he can be found.

STATE AND COUNTY TAXES.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Permit me, through your columns, to call attention to a grievous wrong, growing out of defective legislation, whereby the great property-owners escape the burden of taxation, and throw it with increased weight upon the shoulders of the mass of the tax-payers. For instance, the advertisement of the Collector of this county, giving notice of his intention to apply for judgment against the delinquent property for State and county taxes of 1869, contained a blunder in not stating the year for which the taxes were due, whereupon many of the heaviest property-owners in the county (small tax-payers cannot afford it) employed attorneys to prepare and file objections to the rendering of judgment against their property. [illegible]

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3, 1870.

The Babcock Extinguisher.

F. W. Farwell, Esq., Secretary of Northwestern Fire Extinguisher Company:

DEAR SIR: The use of your extinguishers here at the late fire was as follows: The fire originated in a frame building, occupied by a saddler and a shoemaker. [illegible]

Yours, very truly,

[illegible], President of Village Board.

[illegible], Wis., Jan. 3, 1870.

LECTURES.

Rev. Dr. Ryder on "Paris and the French" Before the Woman's Home.

"Circumstances," by Gough.

PARIS AND THE FRENCH.

"Paris and the French" was the subject of an interesting lecture, delivered by Dr. Wm. H. Ryder, in the hall of the Woman's Home, on West Jackson street, last evening. A large audience was present. The speaker introduced his subject by remarking that the first time he entered France he had probably about the average idea of Americans in regard to that country. The French were to him superficial and unreliable; polite, but deceptive; decorous but corrupt—lacking solidity, depth and strength of character. But time and observation had greatly modified his opinion of the people. He still felt that the French are emotional, easily swayed by popular sentiment, but he did not consider them either shallow or superficial. Their characteristics were national. Their history was singular. They loved liberty and yet their veneration for Napoleon I. amounted almost to idolatry. The terrible epoch called the Reign of Terror, when all government was set at defiance, and all religious form abolished, was a sad, black record in the history of France, but those days were the legitimate reaction of the so-called "Golden Age of France," as personified by Louis XIV. Then legitimacy had away, and all interest, all purposes, and all plans were under the control of the crown. Absolutism was indeed incarnate in the person of the monarch. That this state of things did not continue was traceable to the spirit of liberty abroad among the people. The massacre of the Huguenots was another stain, but if there had been no true men and true women in France there would have been no Huguenots.

He thought the French and English as much unlike as one could well conceive two peoples to be. But neither ought to be judged from the other's standpoint, and as the American idea of France was largely drawn from English sources, it was generally incorrect. We knew not France. She was more powerful than many suppose; probably the most powerful country on the globe. United Germany was her only peer. France could show an industrial activity almost without a parallel. Her interest in education had always been considerable; and her people, compared with other Europeans, were well informed. To them, France is the embodiment of all that is great and desirable. No other nation has any place in their hearts. La Belle France was the world, and Paris the centre of all attainable greatness. Hence, the true Frenchman travelled but little. Where was he to go? What was he to see? Where could he be so happy as in his own country? And so he stayed at home. But while he did so, all the world came to France. Paris was the centre of civilized life. There was nothing that could not be found there.

Of the domestic and social life of the French, the speaker said, he desired to speak with caution, chiefly for the reason that he knew but little about it. Statistics made a bad showing for the home life of France. But these figures brought into undue prominence only the bad side. The worst was always most apparent, and too often, with travellers, who contented themselves with walking up and down the streets, it comprised their only point of observation. To the speaker's mind, the hardest fact in the present condition of France was the general disregard of the matrimonial relations. According to the last census (1866), there were in France of unmarried men 10,250,000, of unmarried women 9,500,000, and about 7,000,000 of married couples, showing that there were 4,000,000 more unmarried adults than married. This state of things was partly traceable to the demoralizing teachings of the Revolution, and to the fact that marriage in France is a civil contract instead of a religious rite. Napoleon I. had restored the Sabbath, also obliterated by the Revolution, and reinstated the Roman Church, but had never been able to cement the people. Ten years of wrong teaching had made a sad impression upon the nation, the result of which the past seventy years had but partially obliterated. The Church was still in the hands of civil power.

The city of Paris was on the same latitude as the southern shore of Lake Superior, being about seven degrees above Chicago, and yet snow fell in but slight quantities. The atmosphere was very quiet, and in decided contrast with the fog and smoke of London.

Paris was old. The first authentic notice was found in the writings of Julius Cæsar. In his time it was already considerable of a town. The present population was not far from 2,250,000, a growth of two thousand years. Paris was a walled city, the fortifications being comparatively modern, having been constructed under Louis Philippe. No great city was so thoroughly fortified as this. London did not need any walls. It was protected by the sea walls of England. Inside of the Paris wall was a carriage road, and inside of that the city steam railway, which crosses all the railways coming into the city. Inside the railroad were the boulevards. The River Seine passed directly through the city, and was bordered by broad quays and parks. The boulevards were simply broad streets erected upon the old fortifications, which surrounded the city when Paris was much smaller than now. The River Seine was of little used for purposes of navigation. Its waters, which at Paris, are not tidal, are often very shallow, and at other times very impetuous. The river was walled on either side with hewn stone, crowned by a graceful but substantial parapet. The banks were laid out in broad terraced streets. [illegible]

The speaker then gave a graphic description of the Tuileries, forming a single palace of unparalleled splendor, covering sixty acres. One front faced the river, and the other a garden 1,000 feet wide, open to the public. Next came descriptions of the garden of the Palais Royal, the Place de la Concorde, the Champs Elysees, the Arch of Triumph, the Avenue of the Empress, and the Woods of Bologne. The improvements which were constantly making in Paris were almost incredible, most of them being prosecuted under the auspices of the government. The first impression of Paris was generally favorable. The streets were broad and clean, the buildings have an orderly look, and everything was cheerful even to gaiety. The shops were brilliant beyond comparison, and at night the leading streets were as light as day, and appeared as if decked in mirrors and gold leaf. And the people were well dressed, seemingly always in holiday attire. They looked clean, healthy, tidy, and everybody seemed cheerful, polite and nobody in any great hurry.

The speaker next gave an interesting account of a trip through the remarkable sewers of Paris, and compared it to passing through Washington street tunnel, the air being in no way offensive. These sewers were fully 300 miles in length. They had cost a great sum of money, but it kept the city in health.

The principal streets of Paris were swept every morning, and the gutters were thoroughly washed. The number of scavengers was estimated at 70,000.

There were no rude boys in Paris. In London they are plenty. Nothing short of a mob ever disturbed the streets. Nobody ever injured the flowers in the parks. He could not account for this, except upon the hypothesis that all the rude boys and rowdies had emigrated to Chicago. It puzzled him to know where people lived. Everywhere were lines of shops. Most of the houses on the continent were constructed around a square, which was approached through a broad doorway, and from this a common stairway led to upper stories were reached, which were occupied by families or single individuals. The plan was very economical, as prepared food was procured very cheaply.

Paris seemed built for enjoyment. There was no need of private gardens when public ones were so plentiful. All this was kept up by taxation.

The speaker thought that the popular idea of the average French woman was greatly at fault. She was generally regarded as over-fond of dress and finery. The average French woman no doubt had her faults, and was not his ideal of the best sort of person; but whoever supposed her intellectually weak made a great mistake. He thought she had no superior in suiting herself to almost any situation, and in making the most of everything. Instead of being weak, self-reliance is her leading characteristic.

There were no street railways in Paris, but thirty-one lines of omnibuses, besides almost innumerable small vehicles, charging 30 cents for two or three persons, per hour. The Paris omnibus, unlike the Chicago street car, had a limit to its capacity. So many and no more were allowed to ride.

The speaker closed with vivid descriptions of the principal architectural features of Paris, including the Church of the Madeleine, the Hotel of the Invalides, and other notable structures. The lecturer was listened to with marked attention.

"CIRCUMSTANCES."

John B. Gough, Esq., following in the tracks of Miss Olive Logan, filled Farwell Hall with a crowd which was neither very select nor very critical. People, however, do not go to Gough to criticize, but only to laugh, and that they did last night as much as usual.

He appeared on the stage with the air and manner of old, and began by saying that he intended to give no literary entertainment, but simply to illustrate some plain truths. He intended to speak of "circumstances," and he referred at length to the manifold meanings of the word.

Then he proceeded, after his usual fashion, to give a vast number of anecdotes, some new and some old, some foreign to the subject, some germane to it, all strung together by a very slender thread. The subject was one susceptible of boundless illustration, and he threw away no opportunity of making the audience laugh.

In brief the lecture was a very good one, and will coin money for the lecturer.

To-night, he will deliver his celebrated lecture on Temperance, at Farwell Hall.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

A CHICAGO LUNATIC has been cutting up some queer capers out at Omaha. This individual, giving his name as C. Miller, purchased three or four hotels for his father and brothers-in-law, paying for the same with bogus checks on the First National Bank of this city. After he had bought about all the hotel property in Omaha, Miller suddenly took his departure, leaving all his personal effects behind. It is thought he committed suicide by throwing himself into the Missouri River.

THOMAS WALKER, who said he was a member of the Ohio Legislature, from Columbiana County, arrived in Chicago on Wednesday night, and stopped at a hotel near the Michigan Southern Depot. He had $38 sewed up in one of his stockings when he retired, and slept with one foot out of bed. Upon arising in the morning he looked for it, but it was gone. He made known his loss at the Central Station, and stated that he had no place to sleep. A ticket for a lodging at the old Union Street Station was given him, and the Ohio Legislature was represented there last night, if what he says is true.

THE THIRD OF THE COURSE OF LECTURES under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, Union Park, will be delivered by Edward J. Hill, Esq., at the church building, on Monday evening next. Subject—"Toward a Record," involving the consideration of the topic, "The Mission of Santa Manifested in Dew-drop, Seed and Gem." The proceeds of these lectures are appropriated to the fund for furnishing the new church edifice.

IT IS RUMORED on the street that the owners of the Second Presbyterian Church Building, on the corner of Wabash avenue and Washington street, are negotiating for the sale of the property. [illegible]

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Directors of the Erring Woman's Home [illegible]

THE THREE-STORY brick building No. 72 [illegible]

DANIEL TURNER, [illegible]

AT THE MEETING of the Police and Fire Commissioners, yesterday, the pay-rolls for the Police and Fire Departments were audited, amounting to $7,440 for the Police, and $15,596 [illegible]. David B. Kinyon, William E. Crawford, Thomas Byrne, Alfred W. Pendleton, and Edwin Roberts.

THE ALARM from Box No. [illegible] o'clock last evening, was occasioned by the discovery of fire in the two-story frame building No. [illegible] South Halsted street, owned and occupied by C. J. Hull. [illegible]

RICHARD HARTE, [illegible]

A Communication writes as follows: "Through your columns, permit me to give a hint to the Postmaster. The frame which contains the various lists of advertised letters in the Post Office is placed in so dark a spot that, as Sam Weller would say, 'patent double hextra million magnifying glasses' are required to read them. Won't he order it to be placed in a better spot?"

AT THE ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETING of Pullman's Palace Car Company, held in this city on the 1st instant, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the present year: George M. Pullman, R. R. Pierson, John Crerar, Robert Harris, H. R. Sargent, Amos T. Hall, Chicago; Thomas A. Scott, Philadelphia.

SNEAK THIEVES were busy last evening, and reaped a harvest of several fine overcoats. One, valued at $75, was taken from the hallway of No. 375 North LaSalle street; another, worth $65, from No. 245 on the same thoroughfare, and two, valued at $130, from No. 290 North Wells street.

MR. O. C. GIBBS, Superintendent of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, is every day receiving letters from farmers in this and adjoining States, who wish to hire men with families, offering to furnish a house for the family to live in and employment for the man for the year.

PERSONS WISHING TO ATTEND the Woman's Suffrage Convention at Springfield, on the 8th and 9th, can obtain tickets for the round trip at one and one-fifth the regular fare, at the the office of the Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company.

THE OMAHA PAPERS are very confident that Rudolphe will accept Coon's challenge, upon the former's return from California, whither he goes to capture the diamond cue from Deery. The Omaha folks are perfectly sure Coon will walk away with the Frenchman.

THE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD will give their tenth annual ball at their hall, northwest corner of Wells and Randolph streets, this evening. Arrangements have been made to render the affair enjoyable to all who attend it.

MR. HITCHCOCK, of the Young Men's Christian Association, has just returned from the State of Mississippi. Reliable information in reference to homes and employment in the South can now be learned at the Employment Bureau.

THE RESIDENCE of William H. Tucker, No. 75 South Hoyne street, was entered yesterday afternoon, but the burglars were frightened off without much booty by the return of the family, who had been out visiting.

GODFREY HOLTZ was charged before United States Commissioner Hoyne, yesterday, with not stamping papers required by law to be stamped. He was held in $500 bail for trial.

JAMES N. BURNS, Ed. Daly, Fred. Eichman, and James Conway, of the Lincoln Park Skating Club, are going down to Peoria to accept a skating challenge.

THE REGULAR MEETING of the State Microscopical Society will be held in the Library Hall of the Academy of Sciences this evening at 8 o'clock.

REV. J. H. BAYLISS will speak in Farwell Hall to-day at 3 p. m. All are cordially invited.

ROCHEFORT.

The Debate in the Corps Legislatif.

The London papers of the 19th give reports at length of the debate over the question of the arraignment of M. Henri Rochefort in the Corps Legislatif. The debate opened by a motion for a vote of confidence in the Ministry by M. Estancelin, who begged them to renounce their intention to prosecute. To this M. Ollivier replied that the government must insist on the arraignment.

M. Rochefort rose in his place and demanded to speak. Instantly there were cries of "*à la tribune*," and even "*à l'ordre*," but M. Rochefort was not to be intimidated, and he addressed the Chamber from his bench.

He had not, he said, to defend the incriminated article, which was the faithful expression of those who had been, or who had nearly been, the victims of the crime committed. He would merely say, in the name of the people, that the masses, who did not trouble themselves with Cabinet questions, now explained the demand of the Ministry by assuming that it was necessary at any price to drive a disagreeable Deputy from the Cabinet. [Murmurs and interruptions.] He thought that he knew the masses, and this was their opinion. Yes! it was at any price that the Deputy of the first circumscription of the Seine was to be got rid of, and the people said that if thrown into prison to-day that was the only way the government could dispose of him. [Loud protests.] He would not defend himself. The government had committed a mistake which he would not aid it to repair. For a long time he had been the victim of low, petty, incomprehensible persecution. There were on those benches two ex Ministers who had taken him by the hand to lead him to that House. He would not hinder the empire from committing another fault, for all the faults committed turned to the profit of the republic. [Approbation on the Left.]

After the excitement caused by M. Rochefort's short speech had subsided, M. Picard mounted the tribune and said:

The reporter, on the demand for the prosecution of one of our members, puts the case on the ground of independent justice, and now we are told that a political necessity is laid upon the Chamber. And yet many friends of the Ministry have exhorted it to drop this prosecution. Government ought to reflect on the situation which itself has created. It has long allowed the laws on the press to sleep, and Prince Bonaparte has used and abused this liberty to such an extent that the honorable Deputy of the order of Advocates of Corsica thought it necessary to take notice of the libellous publication in the *Avenir de la Corse*. It was in consequence of his libellous articles that the sad event of Auteuil took place. The unfortunate young man, who declared himself a friend of Rochefort; and then the terrible affair occurred. The incriminated article was the natural cry of indignation proceeding from the heart of the writer excited by the catastrophe. The government might fancy it was showing strength by pressing this prosecution, but in reality it only showed its weakness. He hoped the Chamber would not authorize a political prosecution, which could only result in the expulsion of one of their brother Deputies. The day the Ministry made a Cabinet question of the prosecution; let them bear in mind that one day the verdict of a jury might put the Cabinet question in an inverse form. The prosecution was so universally regarded as a mistake that up to this hour the very friends of the government had cherished the hope that they would back out of it, [illegible] M. Ollivier had [illegible].

M. Emmanuel Arago ascended the tribune and spoke at length on the inviolability of Deputies; he afterward drew a dramatic picture of the scene at Auteuil, and terminated his speech by remarking that the souvenir of Strasbourg, of Boulogne, and the 2d of December, ought to render the judges of Rochefort circumspect.

M. Emile Ollivier rose to reply. He contradicted the statement made by M. Rochefort respecting popular opinion, as he affirmed the Emperor had used his seat to imperial clemency, which had permitted him to return to France in giving him a safe conduct.

M. Rochefort interrupted the Minister, declaring that no safe conduct had been given to him, and that he had been arrested at the frontier. It was the bad effect caused by his arrest that had produced his liberation. He was nevertheless elected all the same.

In the course of the debate, M. Ollivier said: "M. Rochefort is right not to believe that the prosecution is due to the desire to get rid of a disagreeable Deputy. If he will permit me to express my opinion, it is in no way disagreeable to the government to see him upon these benches and to listen to his speeches." [Laughter.]

M. Rochefort replied: "It is not the speeches I make here that the government does not like; it is those I might make elsewhere. The Keeper of the Seals has the bad habit of addressing himself to me personally. I forbid him that familiarity; I do not know him. [Ironical exclamations, and murmurs on great many benches.] He should address himself to the Chamber."

M. Ollivier in the course of an extended speech, declared on behalf of the government: "We do not admit that a representative of the people can assume the right, whenever he pleases, of making an appeal to arms, and bringing a whole population into the street. We will not have impunity for those who provoke these '*journees*' precisely because we are determined to repress them. It is not without emotion that I pronounce that word 'repression'—a word full of grief and anguish. To repress is to shed blood, and we ask God, as a sole favor, to vouchsafe to us to quit power without having shed one drop of blood. [Applause.] And, in order that it may be so—"

M. Gambetta. "For that you require but a gleam of good sense." ["Oh, oh!" and loud protestations.]

M. Ollivier. "What you need—"

The Minister of the Interior. "Do not reply—"

M. Ollivier. "What you need, M. Gambetta, is a gleam of patriotism and a gleam of conscience."

Another exciting passage in a subsequent debate growing out of the Rochefort affair is thus reported:

The Minister of Justice having entered the Chamber, M. Gambetta, addressing him, said, "You have no right to enter into my conscience —you less than anybody else, since your conscience is so elastic." M. Ollivier replied that he could treat with contempt those direct attacks which were being made every day. He maintained the words he had used to M. Gambetta. "If your conscience were not disturbed by passion you would not speak as you have spoken." The contest was carried on from this point amid intense excitement. "You were a Republican formerly," said M. Gambetta to M. Ollivier. "I am so still," replied the Minister, "and I have never had any other desire than to lead France to liberty without revolution." "Your chastisement of others has commenced with your fortune," continued M. Gambetta. "My fortune," exclaimed M. Ollivier, "is the exercise of power, a burden which it is far from easy to bear." Then ensued the following passage of rhetorical arms:

M. Gambetta. Your constituents have proclaimed your conduct as disgraceful.

M. Ollivier. Fidelity to my country is the sole cause of my taking office.

M. Gambetta. Through adulation of the court.

M. Ollivier. Those who talk of fortune are the very men who make politics a stepping-stone to fortune. I have never had but one aim—liberty.

M. Gambetta. You used to be a Republican.

M. Ollivier. Ever since 1857 my constant object has been to preserve the country from the terrors of a new revolution.

M. Jules Ferry. You are deceiving us then. [Tumult.]

M. Emile Ollivier. Ever since 1857 I have kept in view the words of Cavaignac, protesting against mental reservations: "Liberty is the dearest object of my life, and, though I have been a Republican, I support the Empire because it gives us liberty." Then I declare that I was opposed to revolution, which could only bring with it national disaster. I implored the government to give liberty to France; and the Emperor having complied with that demand, I have devoted myself to the task of accomplishing the triumph of Liberal ideas.

M. Gambetta (in the midst of great uproaring). You have listened to falsehood; now listen to the voice of truth.

The President. I call M. Gambetta to order.

M. Gambetta. You had better call M. Ollivier to order.

The President loudly demanded silence, and insisted on the termination of the dispute, but it was several minutes before the uproar and agitation subsided.

The Most Beautiful Woman in Washington.

Washington Correspondence of the Springfield Republican.

The house occupied by the Russian Legation is one of the most elegant in the city, and is very handsomely furnished, but we had little opportunity of noticing our surroundings after we were shown into the elegant parlor, and our names announced [illegible]

Altogether we enjoyed our call, and were glad to see a woman who made intelligence to all those personal rhapsodies over feminine beauty, which we usually attribute to the inspiration of [illegible].

Serious Accident on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

OSHKOSH, Feb. 3.—The train from the North [illegible]

FOREIGN.

Speculations Concerning the Papal Succession.

Excitement in Paris Over the Production of Hugo's "Lucrezia Borgia."

Citizens of Havana Murdered by Spanish Volunteers.

Great Britain.

YACHTING.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Mr. Douglas has received a letter from Asbury, declining his form of challenge for a race between the yachts Sappho and Cambria. He now offers a new proposition to Douglas for three races from "Nab Light" around "Ower's Light," off Sussex coast, thence around a steamboat twenty miles out to sea, and back to "Nab Light," a total distance of fifty-five miles. Asbury recalls his former offer to race the Sappho unconditionally, and insists on a time allowance, should a race now take place, and the New York rule of measurement. Douglas will probably accept the Ower's Light race offer.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

LONDON, Feb 3.

A despatch has been received here from Bombay, announcing that the Great Eastern was signalled off Malabar, east, on the 29th of January.

THE IMPRISONED FENIANS.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Mr. Callon, member of Parliament for Dundalk, announces his intention of demanding an investigation into the condition of the imprisoned Fenians.

THE PAPAL SUCCESSION.

In consequence of frequent rumors of the ill health of Pius IX., the public mind is busy with the names of Cardinals for the Papacy. The election of Archbishop Manning is strongly advocated in England.

The Archbishop of York has returned an encouraging answer to clerical petitions for the disuse of the Athanasian creed.

RESIGNATION.

Mr. Tefroy has resigned his seat in Parliament for the Dublin Ministry.

France.

THE ORLEANS PROPERTY.

PARIS, Feb. 3—Midnight.

Several Deputies propose soon to move in the Corps Legislatif the restoration of the property of the Orleans family.

THEATRICAL.

PARIS, Feb. 3.

Victor Hugo's drama, Lucretia Borgia, was produced at the Porte St. Martin last night. The audience was noisy and disorderly. Paul de Kassagnac, journalist, was hissed and otherwise insulted.

Spain.

ESCAPE OF A CARLIST.

MADRID, Feb. 3.

The notorious Carlist leader, Marquis Mermaza, recently sentenced to perpetual banishment for participation in the late Carlist insurrections, has escaped. He was on his way to the port of Cadiz in the custody of a civil guard, and the supposition is that the escape was the result of a collusion, as the Sergeant himself has not since been heard from.

Egypt.

THE CANAL.

ALEXANDRIA, Feb. 3.

It has been fairly demonstrated that vessels drawing no more than 17½ feet of water are able to pass through the Suez Canal with safety.

West Indies.

CARNAGE.

KEY WEST, Feb. 3.

Mr. Ramos, agent of the Cuban Junta, has received a despatch confirming the report that 250 persons had been killed and wounded by the Spaniards in Havana, in the tumult growing out of the Castanon affair. At latest accounts the carnage had not ceased. The Cubans seem to have been murdered without any respect to persons.

OTHER HAVANA ITEMS.

HAVANA, Feb. 3.

Two men were killed in this city last night.

Subscriptions are coming in freely for the orphans of Castanon. The Spaniards manifest great indignation at the killing of Castanon. From all parts of the island come reports of public demonstrations of bitterness against the Cubans.

The Adjutant General has forwarded a despatch to Matanzas warning the volunteers that they will give a poor idea of the government which employs them by committing acts of retaliation, and advising them to confine themselves to their duty, the maintenance of public order, in the performance of which they are the firm staff of the authority.

MATTOON.

Central Illinois Horticultural Society—Second Day—Interesting Essays Read.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MATTOON, Feb. 3.

Parker Earl, of South Pass, read an essay on the pear. He took the ground that pear culture had not as yet attained to a science. Neither in Europe nor America have pear-growers agreed how best to manage the pear orchard. The first thing to consider is the mechanical condition of the soil. If the soil is congenial to the pear, it is there that orchards of this fruit should be planted. He had no doubt that the long-lived trees have been planted where they stand, that is they have never been transplanted. He would also plant close at first, to be thinned out when the trees began to crowd each other. Nature does not shorten in, on a large scale, neither does she constantly cultivate the soil, but mulches it on a large scale. He knows no instance where close culture, the pruning and training, according to the books have, for any length of time, produced good crops. Neither would he advise neglect; beyond these facts he was not prepared to advance any particular mode of culture, as he would not advise seeding to grass, for that would depend on the conditions that surround them. Insects and blight are the great enemies of the trees. Whatever will keep the leaves on the tree in a good condition is best. While he would not advise to plant in grass for only the most vigorous trees can stand this treatment, he would try grass to some extent as an experiment. Neither would he follow nature in all particulars, for "ours is an art that doth mend nature."

Mr. McClain planted an orchard in September, while the trees were in full leaf, but the growth had ceased. The trees were stripped of leaves and planted. These trees did well, and made a good growth, and have continued healthy.

Mr. Huggins would plant his trees in the autumn, but only when in good condition, for if planted in this condition, the tree would die. When trees are properly planted in the autumn, the soil settles around the roots, and the tree is ready to start its growth on the first intimation of spring.

Mr. McClain said that it was held by many that in planting the pear on the quince, that the quince would give early fruitage, and would become a standard pear tree. In his experience this had not proved true, and he had some doubts on the subject.

Dr. Hull stated that all dwarf pear trees that do not throw out roots from the pear, had failed, and for this reason he would plant trees on pear stock, or plant some inches below the junction, in order to throw out pear roots.

Mr. Parks would inquire what variety of grass he should sow in the pear orchard. Mr. Earl will try clover and grasses, but is not prepared to state exactly what course he would pursue; that he was himself simply an inquirer after new facts. In practice, those trees standing in grass have produced the best crops of pears. The grass should be pastured, or mowed often, and the crop treated as a mulch. No hay should be taken from the orchard.

Mr. Davis would call attention to mulching; it had a tendency to draw the roots near the surface, and to be of value should be uniform at all seasons of the year. He would prefer to mulch with comminuted soil and stir it often.

Mr. Montgomery would give good culture to young trees, and would not seed to grass.

Dr. Hull would cultivate freely and root prune his pear trees.

Mr. McClain had mulched with sand with great satisfaction. Sawdust was also commended.

Mr. Platt presented specimens of California pears. These pears were very large and showy, but not of so good flavor as those grown with us. The freight on these pears is seven and a half cents per pound, and the question of some interest to our pear growers is, will these pears successfully compete with home-grown pears? It will be probably some years before this question will be fully settled.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

An essay on grapes, by A. G. Hammond, of Warsaw. He said that in our own favored country the grape may be grown from Maine to California, and from Minnesota to the Gulf. Any owner of a plat of ground may have his grapes, if he but will it; but he would call attention at this time to vineyard culture. When natural drainage is not present it must be produced. Next is the training. He had long been disgusted with the system of training as laid down in the books. Summer pruning is another evil that should be avoided. He trains on wire trellis—three wires; two, four, and six feet from the ground. The Catawba, so popular, is now lost to us, and must be thrown out. Concord is the grape—hardy, strong, productive, and deservedly popular. Clinton is a valuable late grape, but needs to hang long on the vines. Ives is valuable—will root to some extent. Thinks the spiral training will not hold popular, for the reason that it will require too close pruning. Mr. Dunlap took the ground that spiral training was the reverse of this; that it was the only mode by which grape vines could be allowed a wide latitude of growth without interfering with the fruiting of the vine; that it would do for the vine what the power gin has done for the culture of cotton, by bringing it within the grasp alike of the small and great cultivator.

Mr. Parks read an essay on moisture. The essayist showed great research, and was frequently applauded as an exhaustive essay.

Mr. Francis, of Springfield, read an essay on bee keeping as connected with horticulture. [illegible]

John Davis, of Macon, read an essay on practical botany.

The Committee on the Annual Address made a report. They recommend the publication of the address. Referred to the committee, with power to act. It is probable that the transactions will be published, with those of the State Horticultural Society.

Mr. Huggins read an essay on ornithology. [illegible]

Mr. G. N. Robinson, of Galena, furnished an essay on the same subject. He called attention to the canker worm and the value of the birds in feeding on this destructive insect. [illegible]

Dr. Hull took exception to the doctrine that fire [illegible]

Rev. J. B. Mason, of Menard County, presented an essay on the value of floriculture, a well written and valuable paper.

Mr. Davis offered a resolution of thanks to Mr. Reever for her valuable essay on flowers, and to invite the ladies to more generally unite with this society in reports, essays, and discussions, which was passed.

The subject of the State Horticultural Society having charge of the Horticultural Department of the State Fair was discussed and highly commended to both societies.

Mr. Edwards presented a short essay on the planting of forest and ornamental trees. He said that, on a visit to Springfield, a short time since, and dropping into the Constitutional Convention, he found in that august assembly sixty lawyers and eight farmers, but not one horticulturist. For this reason he would urge this society to make such suggestion to the convention in regard to forest tree planting as would be of benefit to the State, in order to the encouragement of a certain supply of useful timber.

CURCULIO.

Dr. Hull, of Alton, spent an hour in illustrating the growth of plants, and how the insects had gradually increased as fruit culture was extended.

THE CURCULIO.

At one time he covered sixty curculio with white paint, carried them half a mile, and within a few days he caught more than fifty of them. This, he claimed, proved the great activity of the insect. At a temperature of seventy-two degrees this insect cannot fly, and, hence, in a cold season cannot travel to other orchards, and the local orchard can then be easily cleaned of the insect, while at a higher temperature they come from distant points.

ROOT-PRUNING.

The Doctor has a new plan of insuring a crop of fruit, it is simply high culture; severe cutting back and root-pruning. I need not say to the readers of THE TRIBUNE that I do not subscribe to this doctrine, and, therefore, its discussion could be of no great value.

RURAL.

LOUISIANA.

Citizens of New Orleans Protest Against Legislative Prodigality—Attempts to Bribe the Governor.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 3.—A committee appointed by a meeting in Lafayette square, Monday night, waited on Governor Warmouth this afternoon, and presented their resolutions. Governor Warmouth, in reply, made some disclosures as to how various measures were engineered through the Legislature by good citizens, to sign one of which he had been offered $50,000 by one party, and, in addition, Mayor Conway, of this city, had offered him $25,000 to sign it. The bill was vetoed. The bill referred to was the $5,000,000 Gold Bond bill for redeeming the city money. He was also offered $50,000 to sign the Nicholson Pavement bill, which he vetoed. The Governor complained of the refusal of the leading men of the State to counsel with him, although he had invited them, and said: "If you, and the 2,500 citizens who were present at the meeting which sent you here, would only give their support to me, and honest members of the Legislature, there will be no difficulty in restraining improvident legislation. I think I have the right to ask it, and if you will give it, I assure you many of the evils complained of will be avoided." He said in conclusion it was his purpose to administer the affairs of the State Government to the best of his ability, and for the welfare of the people, and asked the assistance and co-operation of good citizens.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 3.—In the Legislature, to-day, the House appointed a committee to inquire into the charges against Judge Hiermont, of the Fifth District Court, of illegal decision and incompetency, with a view to his impeachment.

A suit was instituted in the United States Circuit Court against the sureties of Taliferro, late Postmaster of New Orleans, for nearly $29,000 deficit in the sale of revenue stamps.

Fires.

MORRIS, Ill., Feb. 3.—A fire broke out last night in the large elevator connected with Barre's Morris Mills and Distillery. The fire was discovered by one of the hands employed on the premises. The engine in the mill was running at the time, and a hose was attached to the pumps and the fire extinguished. The damage is slight. 400 bushels of corn were badly watered.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Feb. 3.—The residence of A. J. Palmer was burned last night. Loss, $1,000; fully insured. The same house took fire once before, and was partially destroyed.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—A great fire occurred at Towanda, Bradford County, Pa., last Saturday evening, entailing a loss of $250,000. The chief sufferers, who are mainly insured, are Powell & Co., dry goods; E. J. Campbell, boots and shoes; Tracy & Moore, dry goods; Pennsylvania & New York Railroad office; Young Men's Christian Association rooms; Pennabacker, tailor; Mrs Ophan, dressmaker; Miss Griffin, millinery; Codding, Russell & Co., agricultural implements. Many of the surrounding building were damaged.

HARTFORD, Feb. 3.—The iron-spoon shop of Charles Parker, in East Meriden, was entirely destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $20,000; small insurance.

Fatal Accident at Rockford, Ill.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Feb. 3.—A sad accident occurred about 1 o'clock this afternoon. While Mrs. Hall, wife of Dr. Hall, of this city, in company with another lady were riding in a cutter, the horse took fright and ran away, throwing the ladies out with great violence. Mrs. Hall sustained injuries from which she died in about half an hour after the accident. The other lady was quite seriously but not dangerously hurt.

Woman's Rights in Scotland.

A large meeting was held in Edinburgh in favor of the enfranchisement of women. Mr. Duncan M'Laren, M. P., occupied the chair. Professor Calderwood read and moved the adoption of the report of the branch association, and spoke in favor of the movement as just and beneficial. Baillie Lewis seconded the motion. Mr. Jacob Bright, M. P., who was received with great cheering, moved that ownership or occupancy of lands or houses being the basis of representation, it was unjust to make sex a ground of disqualification, thereby excluding a large number of intelligent persons well qualified to exercise the franchise. Referring to the absence of solid objections to the movement, Mr. Jacob Bright said that as women were declared to be subject to feeling rather than to reason, so their opponents appeared to stand in the same intellectual position. He maintained that if disabilities were to be enacted, they should begin elsewhere than with women, who were less vicious, more temperate, and more thrifty than men. The municipal franchise act of last session had broken down nearly every argument against this movement that they were likely to meet with in Parliament. Professor Masson seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. Dr. Lyon Playfair, M. P., moved "that women should be entitled to vote in the same circumstances as men who were the owners or occupiers of lands or houses." He said it was difficult to meet the question that their opponents only met them with ridicule or sentiment. What inherent superiority was there in man that the effluent Miss Burdett Coutts' footman might have a vote, that lady of large sympathies and practical benevolence was excluded? The educational, political, and social enfranchisement of women would double our liberties, but social equality could never be the fruit of political inequality. The Rev. Dr. Wallace seconded the motion. Sir David Wedderburn, M. P., seconded by Mr. E. Blyth, moved a resolution pledging the meeting to support the bill to be introduced the next session.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.—*Advertisement.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

H. T. Helmbold, Druggist, While engaged in the drug business, discovered the superior mode of preparing Fluid Extracts. Has been established upward of nineteen years, and is acknowledged by all to be exceptional, appends the following from the largest manufacturing chemists in the world:

I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. Helmbold. He occupied the drug store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise. WILLIAM WEIGHTMAN, firm of Powers & Weightman, Manufacturing Chemists, Ninth and Browning streets, Philadelphia. Nov. 15, 1854.

The Largest Workshop of the Body is the liver, whose office it is to withdraw the bile from the blood; when this important organ does not act, the skin assumes a yellow appearance, and generally a sick headache sets in, with chilly sensations, and cold hands and feet, accompanied with loss of appetite. The system becomes clogged, the machinery does not work well, and both mind and body are disordered, the afflicted becoming cross and irritable, finding fault with everything around them. To any person in this condition Dr. D. Jayne's Sanative Pills are recommended; by their stimulating action the liver soon recovers its healthy tone, and is enabled to perform its proper functions. Costiveness is cured, and all the aggravating symptoms of biliousness removed. Sold everywhere.

The Best and Original Tonic of Iron.—Phosphorus and Calisaya, known as Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya bark. The iron restores color to the blood, the phosphorus renews waste of the nerve tissue, and the calisaya gives a natural, healthful tone to the digestive organs, thereby curing dyspepsia in its various forms, wakefulness, general debility, depression of spirits; also, the best preventative against fever and ague. Manufactured only by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by druggists.

The People's New Discovery.—The public have discovered that there is one preparation, and only one, by which gray hair can be reinvested with the tinge that nature bestowed upon it, without staining the skin. They see that Phalon's Vitalia, or Salvation for the Hair, is transparent, and produces richer browns and black than any of the offensive dyes. Sold by all druggists.

Test $5,000.—I have advertised my preparation, Helmbold's Buchu, as a cure for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsy, &c. I give the public evidence of its merits in certificates which will be advertised in this paper Wednesday and Saturday of each week. I will wager above sum that there is no medicine prepared for the diseases that has effected the number of cures. H. T. Helmbold, Druggist, No. 594 Broadway, New York.

Wager $5,000.—In this paper I advertise certificates of cures effected by Helmbold's Buchu, on Wednesday and Saturday of each week. I will wager the sum of $5,000 that there is no physician or druggist in the United States who can produce such evidences of cures in diseases of the bladder, kidneys, and gravel.

No Remedy in the World Ever came into such universal use, or has so fully won the confidence of mankind, as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, for the cure of coughs, colds, and consumption.

Wager $5,000.—Not that I like the idea, but that some may, and would, like the matter tested, whether Helmbold's Buchu has effected more cures than any physician or medicines in such diseases as it is recommended, no matter by whom or which made.

Observe that the fac-simile of my Drug and Chemical Warehouse is on the wrapper of each bottle, and signed H. T. Helmbold, Beware of bogus Buchus made by bogus druggists, and sold under fictitious names.

Nineteen years H. T. Helmbold's Buchu has been established. The certificates of cures are beyond contradiction. They will be advertised in this paper from time to time. Write any of the patients should you doubt statements.

Cutaneous diseases cured by using Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

MARRIED.

ELY—FRENCH—In this city, Feb. 3, by Rev. Robert Collyer, Justin Ely, of Chicago, and Miss Abbs French, of Boston.

MILLS—SERBER—In this city, Feb. 3, by Rev J. N. Williams, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Philo Mills, of Gloversville, N.Y., and Miss Kate M. [illegible], of Chicago.

San Francisco papers please copy.

CHRISTIAN—BOWSE—In this city, Feb. 3, at the residence of the groom's brother, by Rev. C. H. Fowler, Mr. George M. Christian, of Chicago, and Miss Maggie M. Bowse, of Davenport, Iowa.

ELLIS—ROLAND—In this city, on the evening of February 1, at the residence of Thomas A. Moore, by Rev. C. D. Dorsch, Mr. Samuel A. Ellis and Annie B. Roland, both of Chicago.

San Francisco papers please copy.

McDONALD—GOODSIL—On the morning of February 3, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. [illegible], Mr. J. R. McDonald, of Nevada, Iowa, and Miss T. E. Goodsil, of Riley, Ill.

DIED.

CARY—In this city, on Wednesday evening, February 2, [illegible] Cary. Remains to be taken to Waukegan. Funeral service from his late residence, 15 North Sangamon st., on Saturday morning at 9½ o'clock.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—OR WILL TRADE FOR REAL ESTATE, the thoroughbred stallion, George. [illegible] THOMPSON, BRO. & CO., 2 Magie's Building, southwest corner of Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—A NEW BUSINESS BUGGY, cheap for cash at [illegible] South State-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

G. D. HESS & CO. [illegible]

Farewell Benefit

OF

BILLY EMERSON.

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.

7 SISTERS

NEW FEATURES for the occasion—"Nell, the Little Heiress," "Darling Little Bess," "Law Business," by Mr. Emerson; [illegible] "Trinity Church Chimes." First time in Chicago of Emerson's great original act,

THE JEW AUCTIONEER.

The Great Cast, the Zouave Drill, the Grand Final Tableaux.

ONLY EMERSON MATINEE TO-MORROW.

AIKEN'S MUSEUM.

FRANK E. AIKEN..........Proprietor and Manager

This (Friday) evening, Feb. 4, at 8 o'clock, the beautiful domestic drama

THROUGH FIRE AND WATER.

New Scenery, New Appointments.

To conclude with the

GOOSE WITH THE GOLDEN EGGS.

Saturday Matinee, SURF. Saturday evening, a great bill. Monday Evening, BLANCHE LYNDE. Next week, the grand military drama, NOT GUILTY. The great Battle Scene, in which over 100 people will take part.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF

MR. & MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.

The comedy of the IRISH LION.

Tim Moore (the Irish Lion)............Mr. W. J. Florence

The sparkling Burletta of THRICE MARRIED.

Mrs. Florence in five characters, songs and dances.

Vivian Rippie............Mr. W. J. Florence

To conclude with the RETURNED VOLUNTEER.

William Williams (of the 4th Ill. Vols.) Mr. W. J. Florence

Saturday, Florence Matinee—COLLEEN BAWN.

Next week, the great Irish Drama of INSHAVOGUE; Or, The Outlaw of '98.

DEARBORN THEATRE.

Last Night but One of the Superb Bill for this Week.

The finest first part in the world. The two greatest end men and comedians in the minstrel business—

MANNING AND COTTON.

THE WANDERING MISANTHROPES, TURN HIM OUT, DOCTOR CURE-ALL, VIOLIN SOLO, CLOG DANCE, &c., &c.

NEXT MONDAY, production in style of great splendor, with New Scenery by Halley, New Costumes, Properties, &c., of the SEVEN SISTERS—entirely new and original.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

Weber's Grand Opera,

DER FREISCHUTZ,

BY THE

GERMANIA MÆNNERCHOR,

Monday, Feb. 7,

Tuesday, Feb. 8,

Friday, Feb. 11.

Reserved Seats may be obtained at Meiter & Wurlitzer's (under the Museum), 117 Randolph-st.

CROSBY'S MUSIC HALL.

ST. GEORGE'S BALL!

TUESDAY, FEB. 8.

PROGRAMME.

Music, Mirth, and a Pleasant Reunion.

Supper at the St. James Hotel, without going down stairs.

"Come and trip it as you go.
On the light, fantastic toe."

FARWELL HALL.

JOHN B. GOUGH,

TO-NIGHT, FEB. 4.

TEMPERANCE.

Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 25 cents extra. Sale of seats Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, from 8 to 12 and 2 to 6, at the Farwell Hall Ticket Office.

FARWELL HALL.

LECTURE BY FRED. DOUGLASS.

OUR COMPOSITE NATIONALITY. Wednesday evening, Feb. 9, 1870. For benefit of Olivet Baptist Church. Tickets, 50 cents. For sale at the Box Office from 9 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 6 p. m.

A GRAND ENTERTAINMENT

Will be given at PROF. FISHER'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 180 North Clark-st., corner Ohio.

On Sunday Evening, Feb. 6, 1870,

By the Popular Prestidigitateur,

MR. RELOVES,

In Ancient and Modern Magic, Mystery and Illusion, to which the friends of the institution are cordially invited. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock. Admission, 50 cents. The Hall has been elegantly decorated, and, after the performance, the usual Soiree Dansante will take place. Strangers are only admitted after being presented to Prof. Fisher.

LIBRARY HALL.

MISS KATE FIELD

WILL LECTURE

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 7, 1870.

SUBJECT:

"Among the Adirondacks."

ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

Reserved Seats can be secured on and after 9 o'clock Thursday, Feb. 3, at Cobb's Library, 39 Washington-st.

AUCTION SALES.

(ESTABLISHED 1856.)

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

Auctioneers,

5, 7, 9, AND 11 RANDOLPH-ST.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Regular Trade Sales.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, &c., Every Wednesday and Thursday.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS, Every Saturday.

By COLBY & WIRTS.

REGULAR FRIDAY SALE

NEW FURNITURE.

Entire Household Furniture and Goods, Carpets, Crockery, &c., of a party breaking up housekeeping, FRIDAY, Feb. 4, at 9½ o'clock.

Entire Stock of Yankee Notions, Toys, &c.,

Of a party going to California. The stock must all be closed. Sale commences at 11 o'clock, at our rooms, 165 South Clark-st. COLBY & WIRTS, Auctioneers, 165 South Clark-st.

By D. LONG & CO.

AUCTION SALE

OF

HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

Saloon Fixtures, &c.,

Consisting of one copper-lined Bar Counter, one large Ale Chest, one large French Plate Mirror, Saloon Chairs, Pictures, Mirrors, Crockery, Stoves, &c.

D. LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—NEW HOUSES IN THE EDWARDS' Block, 155 Milwaukee-av.; 4 rooms, stone basement, water in kitchen, &c. One block from horse cars. Rent $12.50 per month.

TO RENT—HOUSES AND ROOMS, AT ALL prices, to parties who are tired of boarding. J. H. B. HENDERSON, 138½ Dearborn-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—House No. 261 Wabash-av. Water, gas, and modern improvements. Inquire of THOMAS H. DOANE, 23 Lake-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—BOARDING HOUSE, AND FIXTURES for sale cheap. Inquire at 389 East Randolph st., Room 8.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—CHEAP—GOOD ROOMS, WELL FURNISHED, in Hamilton Block, 18 North Clark-st. Apply at Room 36.

TO RENT—IN PORTLAND BLOCK, 107 DEARBORN-st., good rooms, well furnished. Apply at Room 49.

TO RENT—A GOOD SUITE OF LODGING rooms, with bath, water, gas, water closets, etc. Apply to HORTON & LEONARD, 108 and 110 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms, singly or in suits. Address or call at 292 State-st., corner Adams-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS IN POPE'S Block. Price, $15 to $30. 131½ Madison-st. Apply at Room 47.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF UNFURNISHED rooms for housekeeping, with bathroom attached, hot and cold water, gas, &c. 323 North Wells-st., twenty minutes from Court House.

TO RENT—PLEASANT UNFURNISHED FRONT room in Post Office Block, corner Monroe and Dearborn-sts. Apply at Room 24.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT rooms; also, unfurnished rooms, with fire and gas, and heat in order, at 249 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—WITHOUT BOARD, A VERY PLEASANT front sleeping room, suitable for two or more gentlemen, at 289 State-st.; also, small room.

TO RENT—ON CARROLL-ST., NEAR ELIZABETH, seven rooms in a nearly new cottage house. Apply, after 1 o'clock, at 129 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, LARGE AND small; one room suitable for housekeeping, at 62 East Adams-st., near State.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, both double and single, with or without board. House new, with modern convenience. Call at 47 Third-av.

TO RENT—STORES AND OFFICES.

TO RENT—STORES 62, 88 AND 69 LAKE-ST., from January 1, 1870. Inquire at 64 Lake-st.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR WILL BE RENTED low to a good tenant, at No. 40 State-st. Apply to HERRING & CO.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 283 LAKE-ST.—FOUR floors and basement. Apply to E. A. DRUMMOND, United States Court Room.

TO RENT—LARGE BRICK BUILDING NOS. 176 and 178 Wabash-av., next to Maison Doree, suitable for any business requiring large room and plenty of light. BROWN BROTHERS, 128 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—LUMBER YARD ON LUMBER-ST., second yard south of Eighteenth-st. bridge, West Side. Inquire at yard, or No. 308 State-st.

TO RENT—VALUABLE ROOMS ON SECOND and third floors of No. 32 Washington-st. Excellent for a No. 1 millinery, photographer, or other nice business. Apply on premises for particulars.

TO RENT—STEAM BAKERY, WITH EIGHT ovens, machine and power, for three years or less. Also, rooms with power. CHAS. R. FOSTER & CO., Manufacturers, [illegible]

TO RENT—FOUNDRY, CENTRALLY LOCATED and doing a good business. [illegible] FOUNDRY, Tribune office.

TO RENT—VERY CHEAP—HUNTING AND fishing resort on the Little Calumet, on two rail roads. Best place for duck shooting, with 20 acres of land, or any amount. All kinds of small fruit and one hundred acres of cultivated cranberries. Apply at 148 South Clark-st., Room 14.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR MANUFACTURING purposes, a finished or unfinished building, location not particular. Must be plenty of room and light. Apply No. 16 and 18 Franklin-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL HOUSE OR cottage on one of the South Side avenues, north of Twenty-fourth-st. Address O., care No. 13 Chamber Commerce.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A WIDOW LADY and daughter, a furnished house or furnished rooms. [illegible] BRADLEY, 38 South Peoria-st., city.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A YOUNG COUPLE, three rooms suitable for housekeeping, within ten minutes' walk of Court House. Rent not to exceed $15 per month. Address B S H, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

A WONDER—THE CELEBRATED GIPSY WOMAN [illegible]

IF YOU WISH TO HAVE YOUR FUTURE OBJECTS [illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON THROOP-ST., BETWEEN Tyler and Harrison, cheap. [illegible] OLINGER & BALLARD, Real Estate Brokers, Room 5, First National Bank Building, corner Washington and State-sts.

FOR SALE—$3,000—ON PARK-AV., NEAR Union Park; frame cottage, with 8 rooms and pleasant lot. [illegible] J. W. BOYDEN, Real Estate Agent, 94 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ON REUBEN-ST. (EAST FRONT) 2 two-story and basement brick houses, at a bargain. CLAFLIN BROS., 160 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—NO CHOICER LOTS FOR A HOME, none more accessible, than those for sale at $2 per week; paid for within a year. W. O. COLE, 149 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—$12,000—NORTH DEARBORN-ST., between Goethe and Division-sts., east front, lot 27x128, 1½ story frame, with brick basement and modern improvements. Large barn. Property in this locality is rapidly improving. J. W. BOYDEN, Real Estate Agent, 94 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—$3,000—ON GRISWOLD-ST., NEAR Railroad Depots and Van Buren-st. [illegible] J. W. BOYDEN, Real Estate Agent, 94 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—DOCK PROPERTY, 487x448, SOUTH of Twenty-second street. Easy terms. J. W. BOYDEN, Real Estate Agent, 94 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—$11,000—NO. 380 SOUTH CANAL-ST., corner of Barber—Lot (east front), and two-story brick building, with store in basement. First-class property. Inquire of owner, on the premises.

FOR SALE—NO. 81 SHURTLEFF-AV., JUST south of Twenty-eighth-st. This is a five-room cottage and lot. [illegible] MEAD & COE, 154 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$14,000—ON WABASH-AV., NORTH of Twenty-eighth-st. [illegible] J. W. BOYDEN, Real Estate Agent, 94 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE RESIDENCE LOTS near Normal School, at Englewood. Price, $350 each. The cheapest property in Cook County. HULBURD & CO., 78 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—12 LOTS NEAR FIFTY-FIFTH-ST. and Wentworth-av., offered at rock bottom prices. HULBURD & CO., 78 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—2½ ACRES NEAR BRICK SCHOOL house at Englewood. We offer a bargain to the purchaser of this lot. HULBURD & CO., 78 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—80x171, NEAR TWENTIETH-st. Splendid lot, very cheap, and easy terms. N. B. BOYDEN, 106 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON LAFLIN-ST. TWO LOTS, FOR only $1,800—the best bargain offered on the West Side. N. B. BOYDEN, 106 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—COTTAGES and beautiful grove lots. Only $1,800—$100 cash and monthly payments. Corner Forty-fifth-st. and Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV.—A NEW 3 STORY and basement brick house of 15 rooms, and lot, north east corner of Indiana-av. and Twenty-ninth-st. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON-ST. LOT, A DECIDED bargain, 40x180 feet, north front, on Washington-st., east of Sheldon. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—CORNER OF CANAL AND ADAMS-sts. two-story building (store and dwelling) with lease of lot. Price $1,500. J. H. KEELER, 128 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—$400—$132 DOWN; $12 IN 1 YEAR; $128 in 2 years. [illegible] EDWIN A. RICE & CO., 92 Dearborn-st., Room 14.

FOR SALE—ABOUT 300 FEET FRONT ON Union, near Twelfth-st. Choice for manufacturing business. Cheap.

Lots on State-st., near Forty-eighth-st., $40 per foot only. On Burnside-st., opposite Rock Island car shops, at $20.

We have some choice Boulevard property for sale by the acre, just the thing to double your money on by subdivision. ABELL & BOTORRISS, Room 8, 89 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WEST MONROE-ST.—TWO-STORY frame house of ten rooms, brick foundation and lot 25x125 feet, south front, on Monroe-st., near Lincoln. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, Room 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—RANDOLPH-ST.—TWO-STORY frame store and dwelling over, with ground, 25x100, on Randolph-st., near Clinton. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, Room 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—ON WABASH-AV. NEAR TWENTY-fifth, lot 50x180, east front, cheap. J. H. KEELER, 128 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—$3,500 WILL PURCHASE A COTTAGE of 5 rooms, barn, and 2 fitted lot, N. [illegible] Lake-st. The street will be block paved this spring. The assessment is paid. Terms, $1,000 down. Call or address L. P. HOLDEN, 107 Monroe-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—45 FEET ON EAST SIDE OF CLARK-st., between Taylor and Twelfth-sts. Long time on part. Inquire at 247 Calumet-av.

FOR SALE—CHOICE PROPERTY—ABOUT TWO acres on Hermosa road; also, 54x125 corner, LaSalle and Ohio-sts. [illegible] A. LIMBERG, No. 66 Clark-st., corner Randolph.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., NEAR THIRTIETH-st., a fine 24-foot lot, only $150 per foot; quarter cash, balance in one, two, and three years, at 8 per cent. [illegible] Room 3 Major Block, up stairs.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV.—FIRST-CLASS NEW frame house, brick basement and lot 30x130 feet, with barn. [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TWO frame dwelling houses and lot 50x125 feet, with barn, Washington-st., near Page. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., CORNER, 170 FEET on Indiana-av., Fourteenth-st., in lots to suit, $150 per foot.

First-class brick house on Wabash-av., near Thirteenth-st., east front. Lot 25x120 feet. Price $18,000, on easy terms. H. C. MOREY, Real Estate Broker, No. 10 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—74X125 FEET SOUTHWEST CORNER Indiana-av. and Douglas place. [illegible] J. ESAIAS WARREN, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV. LOT, EAST FRONT, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second sts., 50x 156 feet to an alley. Price, $150 per foot, being $25 per foot less than other lots in the same block are firmly held for. Title perfect. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FOR SALE—$25,000—SOUTH PARK PROPERTY, five acres, subdivided, 1,124 feet front, at $30 per foot. [illegible] J. W. BOYDEN, Real Estate Agent, 94 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BY SMITH & CADWELL, BROKERS, 12 Tribune Building: 160 or 180 acres adjoining Vermont Gardens, at only $300 per acre. Very easy terms.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—BY WARREN, Keeney & Co., Real Estate Brokers, 144 Madison-st., for real or personal property, three or four hundred feet in Ravenswood.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY property, or on long credit, a small farm of nine acres, situated in the town of West Northfield, 18 miles northwest of Chicago. [illegible] Address B. S., 25 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—A SMALL WELL IMPROVED farm, with good buildings, 30 miles of Chicago, near a railroad station. Inquire of HUTCHINS, 124 Randolph-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM OF 160 ACRES, ADJOINING the city of Galesburg; part of it inside of city limits; all under fence; dwelling and plenty of shrubbery; good dwelling house, barn, ice house, etc. Will sell at a bargain, or exchange for Chicago real estate. J. H. KEELER, 128 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD FARM OF 120 ACRES, 14 miles from Chicago, near village, for $8,000, part cash. Fine buildings, which, with the wood, are worth the price asked. Room 3, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A MAGNIFICENT farm in Knox County, Illinois. Will take good Chicago real estate, improved or unimproved. Will assume some incumbrance, or pay some cash. This is the real thing. Call at 104 Madison-st., Room 18.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A COMFORTABLE HOUSE AND lot of easy access and good neighborhood in this city worth not exceeding $8,000, for which 40 acres of woodland 22 miles southeast of this city worth $1,500, and $500 cash, will be accepted as first payment and time given on balance. No commissions charged. Address or call at the office of BRYAN LATHROP, 80 South Clark-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—$4,500—14 RAVENSWOOD lots, 50x125 each, 700 feet, subject to $2,500 incumbrance. Will exchange for real estate in city or country, or for goods.

$5,500. Cottage and lot on Carroll-st., near Wood-st., subject to $1,000 incumbrance, due in twenty months. Will exchange for unincumbered unimproved property.

$5,000. On Park-av., near Robey-st., two-story frame house with 12 rooms, and 7 years' lease of lot. Ground rent $80, and no taxes. Will exchange for inside lots, or cash.

$5,000. Hyde Park lots, worth $4,000, and improvements worth $1,500, subject to $1,000 incumbrance. Will exchange for a residence and a few acres, near a railroad station, about twenty miles from Chicago. J. W. BOYDEN, Real Estate Agent, 94 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—20,000 ACRES OF good patented farming lands, for merchandise or city property. N. B. BOYDEN, 106 Madison-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—IOWA LANDS for all lands in Pennsylvania or Canada, or goods. Inquire of SIDNEY W. SEA, 139 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—$36,000—I AM AUTHORIZED to exchange first-class Chicago and suburban property for good stock of goods or interest in business. SIDNEY W. SEA, 139 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—SMALL IMPROVED farm, worth $3,500, and purchase money mortgage, for house and lot on West or South Sides, worth $3,000 or $5,000. [illegible] TILTON, DURHAM & CO., 148 Madison-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS lucrative manufacturing business for an improved farm. R. KENNEDY & CO., Room 1, 161 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A BUSINESS building and good lease, worth $3,500, for building lumber. R. KENNEDY & CO., Room 1, 161 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—CASH AND South Side property for houses and lots and houses on leased lots. THOMPSON, BROTHERS & CO., 2 Magie's Building, southwest cor. Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—LOTS ON THE North and West Sides for horse and buggy, furniture, or merchandise. BALDWIN DAVIS, 156 Madison-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD HOUSE and lot for $4,000 worth of dry goods. Address TRADE, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A STOCK OF ready made clothing, cloths, cassimeres, vesting, furnishing goods, etc., fast horse, buggy, sleigh, and harness, for city or suburban lots. [illegible] C. F. L. ARION, 149 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—REAL ESTATE on the South Side for a good boarding house, near the Court House. Will give some cash. Address LOTS, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A LEGITIMATE, profitable business, well established; must have $2,000 cash. Apply at once at 98 Washington-st., Room 6.

PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN to purchase the interest of a senior partner in a well established jobbing house in this city. [illegible] Apply to S H M & CO., Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—ANYONE KNOWING THE whereabouts of one Isadore Kahn, who has been a travelling peddler of jewelry, will be suitably rewarded by sending information to GILES, BRO. & CO., 142 Lake-st., Chicago.

PERSONAL—WANTED TO KNOW THE whereabouts of John Smith, (miller by trade), [illegible] CONSTANTINE SMITH, Des Moines, Iowa. Other papers please copy.

PERSONAL—WILL THE GENTLEMAN WHO stopped the lady on the stairs in a certain building on LaSalle-st., please send his address to MRS. M. HARRISON, Box 1886, city.

PERSONAL—IF D. McG—Y IS IN CHICAGO, A letter will reach him by addressing, for three days, CONFIDENCE, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FOR SALE—GOOD SECOND HAND PIANOS, from $75 to $200. Pianos and organs to rent cheap, at 144 Clark-st. W. GASPER.

INSTRUCTION.

BOOKKEEPING, PENMANSHIP CORRESPONDENCE taught [illegible] Address PROF. S, Tribune office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A COPYIST. GOOD REFERENCE required. Call at 163 Madison-st., Room 16.

WANTED—THOSE WISHING WORK IN ANY line of business may call at 189 Madison-st., Room 16.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN, WITH WIFE, TO go into the country. Must know how to milk. CHAS. S. WILLETTS, 19 Michigan-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—200 FARM HANDS and 50 men with wives, to do general work all about farms in the South. Free transportation; no other charges. [illegible]

WANTED—FOR ST. LOUIS R. R.—200 MORE laborers. [illegible] Apply to L. G. HOLMES, 147 West Washington-st., Room 4, the authorized agent for the Company.

WANTED—200 MEN—ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, Germans, or Scandinavians, with or without families, to go South. [illegible] Apply to HENRY HJORTH, 52 East Kinzie-st. Railroad work in Indiana.

WANTED—3 MEN COOKS—1 PASTRY, AND 1 meat; also, 1 1-2 horses for Lemont and Wilder Springs. Apply at 84 West Randolph-st. O. H. WOOD.

WANTED—150 LABORERS FOR THE SOUTH. German, Swede, Norwegian or Danes preferred. Good wages paid and transportation furnished. Room 7, 194 Madison-st.

WANTED—50 MORE FAMILIES TO GO SOUTH early next week to work on plantations on shares. Call and see Col. Allen at WOOD'S National Labor Agency, 88 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—200 SWEDE, DANE AND GERMAN farm hands; wages $250 per year and board. The planters can be seen at 210 South Water-st., Room 5. Call early.

WANTED—A CLERK, 3 DRIVERS, PORTERS, for general work, 20 choppers and 150 laborers, at 162 East Washington-st., Room 23.

WANTED—50 FAMILIES AND 25 SINGLE MEN for Mississippi, to work on wages or on shares. It on shares, everything is furnished, including teams, farming implements of every description necessary, transportation, and supplies for one year. English, Scotch, Germans, and Scandinavians wanted. Apply at the Scandinavian Emigrant Agency, opposite Michigan Southern Depot.

WANTED—AT THE SOUTHERN EMIGRATION Agency, No. 2 Arcade-court. The Vice President of the Central Immigration Society of Mississippi will be at above place in the morning, and take families for farm work, on shares or wages. Transportation free. TURNER & HAWLEY.

WANTED—EMIGRATION TO THE SOUTH—English, German, Scandinavian, Scotch, Welsh, and French families, to take good houses and situations South. Good pay, free transportation, no office fees. [illegible] WORKINGMAN'S BUREAU, 134 LaSalle-st., Room 11.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN—NO boys under 18 need apply. F. W. BRADFIELD, Secretary, Room 16, Speed's Block.

WANTED—HELP—MEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT will find it to their interest to call at Room 12, 98 Washington-st.

Bookkeepers, Salesmen, &c.

WANTED—AUCTIONEER TO TRAVEL AND sell at farm sales. Address O H N, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD CANVASSER FOR THE city; a good talker, and energetic. Apply at 164 Randolph-st., Room 7, after 9 a. m.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN. Good wages and steady employment. Apply at once to A. & Co., 198 Adams-st.

WANTED—SALESMEN FOR THE THREE BEST selling 25 cent articles in America. Samples by mail. 98 Washington-st., Room 16.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SALESMEN FOR our Patent Folding Lunch Basket, in St. Louis and Davenport. Room 9, over 173 Clark-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD SALESMEN OF EXPERIENCE. Light work and good wages. Apply in person to CLARK & CO., 148 Washington-st.

WANTED—SALESMEN WHO ARE WILLING to work for their employers' interests for $40 to $60 per month, with good chance for advancement. ORVIS & BOSTWICK, 125 and 126 Dearborn-st.

WANTED SALESMAN—TO TRAVEL IN THE wholesale liquor business. Must be a first-class man. One acquainted with the Western trade preferred. Address, stating qualifications and references, S B P, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN TO WORK IN A FLOUR and feed store; also, one in a grocery. Apply at Room 12, 98 Washington-st.

Trades.

WANTED—TWELVE GOOD FURNITURE turners, to whom steady work and good wages will be given. Address BLOMER & HOING, Evansville, Ind.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS SPINNERS. Men having families accustomed to work in woollen mills preferred. JOHN HILL, Man. and Agent, Jacksonville, Ill.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS CRACKER BAKER. Address, stating terms, A. B. C., Tribune office.

WANTED—A NO. 1 BARBER; ONE THAT CAN turn off work quick and please customers. Apply at No. 104 Randolph-st., Room 7.

WANTED—A PRINTER-BOY OF TWO OR three years' experience, to work under instruction in a first-class job office. Apply to BIRNEY HAND, 111 Madison-st.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—LADY AGENTS—TO SELL GOODS we manufacture. Will pay $5 to $20 a week, or large commission. Call or address F. S. BROWN & CO., 5 and 7 North Clark-st., up stairs.

WANTED—WET NURSE—A HEALTHY woman, with a good supply of milk (two or three months old). Apply at 424 West Lake-st. from 1 to 3 o'clock p. m.

WANTED—AT O. K. SHAVING SALOON, NO. 169 South Clark-st., a lady barber; also, one who can dress ladies' hair preferred. Good wages paid. Colored or white, with good references, may apply before 10 and 10 o'clock.

WANTED—10 GIRLS TO DO GENERAL WORK, 2 first-class cooks, 2 girls to do second work, 1 chambermaid. All wanting good help, apply at 167 Madison-st., Room 12.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG LADIES, OF GOOD address, attractive, from 18 to 25, [illegible] Address Box 167 Kankakee, Ill.

Seamstresses, &c.

WANTED—A PLUSH SEWER AND HAT trimmer. None but good, experienced hands need apply. 20 Washington-st., BRADLEY & SMITH.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL WITH CITY REFERENCES, to do general housework. Apply from 12 to 2 o'clock, at 345 Indiana-av.

WANTED—2 GIRLS, ONE TO DO KITCHEN-work; the other chamber work, &c. Inquire at the office of North Pier Depot, [illegible]

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WHO must also be a superior laundress, in a small family, where there are no children. Call Friday, afternoon, in the best, at Room 1, Clifton House, between 8 and 5 o'clock.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, [illegible] come at once. Apply at 232 Ohio-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, iron, &c. Apply at 112 State st., up stairs, from 9 to 12 a. m. to-day.

WANTED—AT 340 MICHIGAN-AV., A GIRL TO do plain cooking, and must be a good washer and ironer.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL; ONE NOT AFRAID to work. Apply at No. 5 Silver-st., between Harrison and Gurley-sts.

WANTED—AT MRS. SEIBERT'S, 124 STATE-st., a good girl to do plain sewing and wait on table. First-class references required.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIVORCES—IF YOU WANT A LEGAL DIVORCE without publicity, with a right to marry again, address P. O. Box 189. Information free.

DIVORCES—WANTED—THOSE INTERESTED to know that divorces are legally obtained without publicity, and at a small price, by [illegible] P. O. Box 1637. This is the P. O. Box advertised for the past six years.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH, LADIES AND gentlemen's cast off clothing. By sending a letter to L. GELDER, 304 South Wells-st., you can find a purchaser.

WANTED—BUILDER TO BUILD COTTAGE, and take pay in first-class lot on Wabash-av. Apply to E. A. PARKER, 184 Washington-st., Rooms 26, 27, and 28.

WANTED—BY A MAN WITH A FAMILY, OF 18 years' experience, a farm to work on shares or to lease. Best of references given. Address J J Y, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO MACHINISTS—A RELIABLE party to manufacture for cash from $25,000 to $50,000 worth of an article the best of its kind. [illegible] Address MANUFACTURER, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A FIRST-CLASS [illegible] between State and Wells. Inquire at Room 7, No. 104 Madison-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A WELL ESTABLISHED STOCK OF GROCERIES, fixtures, horse and wagon for sale. Half cash, balance on time. A bargain. THOMPSON, BRO. & CO., 2 Magie's Building, southwest corner of Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

A WELL ESTABLISHED MEAT AND VEGETABLE market for sale. Good location, corner Thirteenth and State-sts. Fixtures, tools, furniture, bedding, stove, &c., all new 5 months ago. To be sold at one-third of cost price. Apply to WEST, AUSTIN & CO., TAWAY, Real Estate and Loan Brokers, Rooms 11 and 12 Reynolds' Block, corner of Madison and Dearborn-sts.

DRUGGIST—A FINE AND WELL-LOCATED drug store for sale, doing a good and paying business, in a pleasant and prosperous town in Central Illinois, on the P. W. & W. R. R. Stock new and well-selected. Amount of stock $3,000. [illegible] Address M. R., Druggist, Tribune office, Chicago.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—(ESTABLISHED 1856)—A first-class drug store, in a thriving country town, doing a good business, and constantly increasing, will be sold cheap to a good buyer. Inquire of LORD & SMITH, 66 Wabash-av., Chicago.

DINING-ROOM, WITH BEST PAYING BAR and clear stand in Chicago, very centrally located, for sale by GILLETTE, FOLLETT & DAY, 197 Washington-st. Who ever gets this will get the best bargain ever offered in Chicago. Call at once.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CHICAGO real estate, a steam saw mill and 20 lots in the city of Green Bay, Wis. [illegible] For further particulars inquire of ROBERTS, CALKINS & HULL, 245 South Water-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—THE INTEREST OF A RETIRING partner in a first-class commercial publication, long established, and doing a good business. [illegible] Address P. O. Box 487, Chicago.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE STOCK OF DRUGS and fixtures, or fixtures without stock. Will be sold cheap for cash. Address DRUGGIST, P. O. Box [illegible].

FOR SALE—A GOOD ESTABLISHED BAKERY and confectionery, with refreshment saloon, doing a good cash business. [illegible] 106 East Van Buren-st., near Rock Island Depot.

FOR SALE—AT VERY LOW FIGURES, A GOOD, centrally located hotel, well patronized. This is a rare chance to procure a fine business house upon easy terms. N. B. BOYDEN, 106 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A WELL-ESTABLISHED real estate business, furniture, office furniture, &c. E. A. MORELAND, Tribune office.

GROCERY, FRUIT, AND CONFECTIONERY store for sale, where a good business can be done. A good chance for a party with $500. Address Box 68, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

GRIST MILL, WITH TWO RUN OF STONE, for sale, with good location, for sale, also, farm of 86 acres, good improvements, situated in the village of Yellow Creek, Stephenson County, Ill. Apply to JACKSON KLECKNER.

LEASE, FURNITURE, FIXTURES AND LIQUORS of a first-class restaurant and oyster saloon, for sale cheap, in a good location and doing a good business. Apply at 235½ South Clark-st.

NATIONAL HOTEL AND FURNITURE FOR sale cheap, on time payments. Lands will be taken in part payment. Address GEO. W. SAVAGE, Morris, Ill.

ONE OF THE BEST PAYING NEWS AND CONFECTIONERY stands in the city for sale, or a partner to buy half interest in it; good business. Apply on the premises, 61 North Wells-st.

ONE OF THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED AND best paying restaurants and saloons in the city of Chicago, for sale. [illegible] Room 1, No. 17 South Clark-st.

RARE CHANCE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED hardware, stove and tin business for sale, in Iowa, with a good run of trade. [illegible] care of Markley, Alling & Co., Chicago, Ill.

STERLING MILLS, CORNER SIXTH-ST. AND Cass-av., St. Louis, Mo., for sale. The above named property is very eligibly situated in the centre of the growing city, has a capacity of 150 barrels per day, and in good order. [illegible] J. T. MASON & CO.

WHO WANTS TO GO INTO THE CANDY business? A good chance is now offered to buy the whole or half interest in the old established confectionery establishment, No. 183 Dearborn-st. Apply on the premises.

WE OFFER FOR SALE A RETAIL STOCK, consisting of hardware, stoves, tin, paints, &c., in a flourishing town in the State of Wisconsin, valued at about $6,000. HAYWOOD, CARTLEDGE & HONORE, Hardware Importers, 61 Lake-st., Chicago.

$125 WILL BUY HALF INTEREST IN A safe cash business. Rare chance. Apply at 11 Monroe-st.

$1,500 WILL PURCHASE A HALF INTEREST in a manufacturing business paying a profit of $30 or $40 per week. [illegible] LAMB & CO., 84 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—STORE FIXTURES, INCLUDING shelving, with glass cases, counters, desks, stove, &c. [illegible] State-st. R. J. BUTLER.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers, Salesmen, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A LUMBER YARD, by a man having seven years' experience in the lumber business. [illegible] Address D & N, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELLING agent for a produce commission house, by a man well acquainted in the business. [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOOKKEEPER, a situation in a wholesale house. [illegible] Address E. A., Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK IN A hardware store by a boy 15 years of age, with some experience. Address G A C, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A GRADUATE OF [illegible] to find employment. Address G. W., Tribune office.

Coachmen, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN in a private family. Understands the care of horses and cows, and can drive well, and is willing to make himself useful. Address J S, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN A private family. Good references. Address [illegible], Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Seamstresses, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS IN A private family or millinery store; would do plain dressmaking. Reference given. Address H L, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY OF EXPERIENCE in a wholesale or retail store, or in any house as forewoman. Can give the best of city references. Address A B, Box 424, Joliet, Ill.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—A FAMILY LEAVING the city would like a place for a first-class girl who has been living with them. Address DOOLEY, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL to do general housework in a small family. Address STENQUIT, watchmaker, 127 Chicago-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD, STRONG healthy girl, willing to do chamber or general housework. Call at or address [illegible] Blue Island-av.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, as second girl or general housework, [illegible] Address G, 10 Sedgwick-st., up stairs, north of Chicago-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do second work in a private family, or general housework in a small family. Call or address 540 West Monroe-st., Friday morning.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, one to do up stairs work, and the other general housework. No objection to the North Side. Please call or address 209 Fourth-av. The best of city reference given.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT girl, to do second work in a private family, and plain sewing. Address 163 Third-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL in a good family. Please address, by letter, [illegible] Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl, to do general housework in a small private family, or second work; is a good washer and ironer and is not afraid of work. Can be seen for three days at the corner of Chicago-av. and Townsend-st., No. [illegible] stairs, in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do general housework, or to assist in cooking and ironing. Call or address 569 South [illegible] two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WELSH GIRL, to do general housework, or as nurse girl, on the South Side preferred, in a small private family, or other situation. Call at 184 Fulton-st. Good references given.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl as a first-class cook in a private family. Call at 51 Ohio-st. Good reference given.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED girl to do dining room or chamber work. Reference given if required. Call or address for three days KATIE, 87 West Jackson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL to do general housework. Apply at Forty-fifth-st., corner Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR AN ENGLISH GIRL aged 14, (newly arrived) in a strictly private family. J G, 157 Milwaukee-av.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—$20 A DAY TO MALE and female agents to introduce the BUCKEYE $20 SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES. Stitch alike on both sides, and is the only LICENSED SHUTTLE MACHINE sold in the United States for less than $40. All others are infringements, and the seller and user are liable to prosecution and imprisonment. Outfit free. Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, O.

AGENTS WANTED—SAMPLES FREE—ON RECEIPT of 6 cents for return postage, we will send two articles worth $1, or seven first-class articles worth $2, and Money Makers' Journal on receipt of 10 cents. E. W. CHAPPELL, 27 South Halsted-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—EXPERIENCED—TO SELL "Autobiography and Personal Recollections of JOHN B. GOUGH"—a handsome volume of over 500 pages, finely illustrated, giving a complete history of the eventful life of the great "Apostle of Temperance," whose name is a household word in the land. [illegible] Address GILMAN, 122 South Clark-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE OR FEMALE—to $10 per day. Article entirely new. Send stamp for circular, or 50 cents for sample. CLARK & CO., 161 Washington-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—SEWING MACHINE AGENTS wanted, to sell our new patent, [illegible] hemmers, binders, corded tuckers, &c. F. ATKINSON, 184 Randolph-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE EXCELSIOR Fire Extinguisher, invaluable to mills, factories, stores, stock yards, &c. Address the manufacturers, EXCELSIOR GAS MOTOR COMPANY, 98 Washington-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—DON'T INVEST A CENT until orders are in. [illegible] STANFORD & CO., 8 Reynolds' Block.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

14 ADAMS-ST.—CAN ACCOMMODATE A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two genteel boarders, with pleasant front room. Also, one single room. Terms moderate.

19 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—PLEASANT FRONT room, furnished, with board, for two gentlemen or two ladies. Also, a single room. Terms reasonable.

24 ABERDEEN-ST.—AN ELEGANT SUITE of furnished front rooms, with board, gas, bath, &c. Location first-class; terms reasonable.

48 DESPLAINES-ST.—FIRST HOUSE SOUTH of Washington-st. Good board and rooms. $5 to $7 per week. A nice front room vacant.

84 ADAMS-ST.—Two single gentlemen.

91 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—PLEASANT PARLOR and bedroom to let, with board, to family or gentlemen. Also room for single gentlemen.

106 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, with board, for ladies, with family privileges, with or without board. [illegible]

127 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—A SUITE OF pleasant unfurnished front rooms, with use of bath-room. Also a single room. References required.

130 NORTH STATE-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, suites or single, with good board, at reasonable rates.

137 EAST ADAMS-ST.—FIVE OR SIX GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board on reasonable terms.

142 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT FURNISHED front room, with board, for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen.

150 SOUTH JEFFERSON-ST.—TO ANY PARTY that will call at once, I will rent a furnished room, with board, within ten minutes walk of Court House. Location first-class, a comfortable home. [illegible] single rooms. Terms, $6 [illegible].

155 MONROE-ST.—ONE BLOCK FROM PO. Pleasant rooms, gas, fire, closets, &c. Board and room, $6; day board, $5. [illegible]

166 SOUTH CLARK-ST., UP STAIRS—FIRST-class board for a few gentlemen. Also, furnished rooms, with or without board.

170 WEST ADAMS-ST.—A GENTLEMAN CAN be accommodated with good board and pleasant room in a private family, on reasonable terms. [illegible]

206 ERIE-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH first-class board, for single gentlemen or gentlemen with their wives.

231 WEST MADISON-ST.—A FEW GENTLEMEN can find desirable rooms and good board in a pleasant private family. Also, day boarders wanted.

251 WEST MONROE-ST.—PLEASANTLY FURNISHED room, with closet and fire, for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen.

266 AND 268 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—A pleasant parlor, furnished or unfurnished, with board. Also, other rooms.

320 WABASH-AV.—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED suite of front rooms, on first floor, bathroom and water-closet attached. Terms reasonable.

348 WABASH-AV.—HAS BEEN NEWLY painted, papered and furnished, will be opened on the 10th, for the accommodation of a few first-class boarders. Rooms en suite and single. Baths, hot and cold water, and all the comforts of a home.

660 NORTH LASALLE-ST.—A GENTLEMAN and lady can have a delightful front room, handsomely furnished, with good board, use and heat, for $15 per week. Good references required.

GENTLEMEN AND WIVES OR SINGLE GENTLEMEN, who desire pleasant rooms in a private family and good board, will do no better than call at E. WOODS', corner of Hubbard-court and State-st.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A LADY, WHERE THERE ARE no other boarders (engaged out during the day) within ten minutes' walk of Field, Leiter & Co.'s. References given and required. Address, stating location and terms, B A S, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A LADY (ENGAGED DURING the day) board and comfortable room. Private family preferred. References given and required. Address Miss J. R. H., care [illegible], Bro. & Co., 142 Lake-st.

BOARD—BY A LADY ENGAGED DURING the day, in a private family north of Washington-st. References given and required. Address [illegible] Tribune office.

BOARD—A LARGE ROOM FURNISHED FOR a lady and board for two, within five minutes' walk of Field & Leiter's. A place where there are no other boarders preferred, where the parties are fully qualified. References exchanged. Terms reasonable. Address L. WILLIAMS, Tribune office.

BOARD—I WANT A QUIET, HOME-LIKE boarding place, convenient to the business centre. South or West Side preferred. Price must be moderate. References exchanged. Address at once, JOHN, care of Carrier 19, city.

BOARD—ON WEST SIDE, WITH A NICELY furnished room. State location and price. Address J B, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

A BARGAIN. $10,000 OF STOCK IN A SUCCESSFUL company in this city, for sale at par. Will pay 20 per cent at least. Reason for sale, removal to Georgia. Address R. B. FRANCIS, Tribune office.

LOANS OF LARGE OR SMALL SUMS, FOR long or short time, made at low rates. Apply at Room [illegible] Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS OF $100 AND less, on short time. Room 9 Major Block, corner Madison and LaSalle-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON SHORT TIME PAPER and mortgages. Room 2, 137½ Madison-st.

$1,000 TO $10,000 TO LOAN ON INSIDE property in sums to suit. Notes discounted. C. A. PHILLIPS, 78 LaSalle-st.

$3,500 TO LOAN FOR THREE TO FIVE years on city property, at 10 per cent. [illegible] G. CHASE, Real Estate and Loan Broker, 94 LaSalle-st.

$5,000 WANTED—FOR FIVE YEARS on inside real estate, improved. Will pay 10 per cent. No commissions. Room 4, No. 79 LaSalle-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—ON A STATE-ST. CAR, near Fork-court, Tuesday evening, the 1st instant, a pocket memorandum book, russet colored, containing about [illegible] [illegible] to D. BALLENTINE.

LOST—IF THE FINDER OF A FUR COLLAR, lost on Hubbard-court, on a short distance north of Wabash-av., will come to 85 Wabash-av., he will be liberally rewarded.

LOST—YESTERDAY, BETWEEN TWELFTH-st. and Wabash-av., a red and blue checked shawl. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at [illegible] av., will be rewarded.

LOST—$10 REWARD—FOR THE RETURN OF a spotted coach dog. [illegible] JOHN HARMOUNT, 113 South Clark-st.

LOST—$10 REWARD—$5 FOR SILVER WATCH, and $5 for rubber chain and gold key. [illegible]

TAKEN UP—A RUNAWAY HORSE. [illegible] to BOSTON CREIGHTON, on the payment of [illegible].

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ENGINES, PORTABLE [illegible]

FOR SALE—30 HORSE STATIONARY ENGINE, and boiler, with pump, heater, steam gauge, and connections complete. [illegible]

FOR SALE—H. E. SMITH'S [illegible]

The TRIBUNE of to-morrow will contain the usual additional twenty columns of reading matter in a supplementary sheet.

Advertisers will oblige us by sending in their favors at as early an hour as possible, that the paper may go to press in good season.

WASHINGTON.

Secretary Cox and the Indian Treaties.

New Plan to Settle Contested Elections.

Destitution and Suffering in Alaska.

Selling Cadetships—A Breeze in the House.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.

INDIAN TREATIES.

Secretary Cox has finished his examination of the pending Indian treaties, now before the Senate, but unacted on, and has decided to recommend to the President the withdrawal of all which provide for the sale of the lands to railroad corporations. These are the treaties with the Great and Little Osage; that with the Sacs and Foxes, of Missouri and Iowa; that with the Otters and Missouris; and that of the Kaws, of Kansas. The latter provides for sales of some of the best land in the State to the Southern Branch Pacific Railroad, at from eighty-seven cents to a dollar and a half per acre. A number of influential New York and Eastern railroad men and several Senators are exerting themselves to induce the President to disregard the recommendations of Secretary Cox.

PLAN TO SETTLE CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

The Election Committee has agreed to recommend to the House a plan for settling contested election cases, entirely new to this country; but something like that pursued in England. It is to settle each case by special jury or committee. The names of all the members of the House are to be put into a box, and then drawn out, one by one, each contestant having the right to object to any member drawn. When nine names have been drawn, to which neither objects, these gentlemen are to form the committee for that special case. The decisions of the committee are to be final, unless one or other of the contestants asks for a vote of the House.

DESTITUTION IN ALASKA.

Letters from San Francisco show that there is considerable destitution in Alaska. The Mayor of Sitka applied to General Davis for relief, representing that some of the Russians were in needy condition, and that the city government [illegible] investigation into the matter, and directed the Post Commandant to issue rations to insured cases, from government stores, to the sufferers during the winter, taking measures at the same time to aid them in getting work.

EDUCATIONAL.

The National Association of School Superintendents are to hold a special session here, beginning on the first of next month, at which brief and practical addresses will be delivered by Commissioner Barnard, General Howard, and the State Superintendents of Maine, North Carolina, Louisiana, and Ohio. The meeting will be just in time to aid General Eaton in beginning his work as Commissioner of the Bureau of Education, if it is continued by Congress.

SUTRO TUNNEL.

The Sutro tunnel scheme, from Nevada, is coming up again in some form. This tunnel company is sending its circulars here from San Francisco, and Sutro himself is expected along shortly. The House Mining Committee has the project, and is said to be quite favorable to it. There is not much chance of its going through Congress, however.

[illegible]

The inquiry whether members of Congress have been selling cadetships to West Point and Annapolis, is one that ought to have made some time ago. Reports of such sale by some of the worst and lowest Southern members have been in circulation a good while.

FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

There was some squirming to-day when the resolution was presented in the Senate against going on to-day with the bill abolishing the franking privilege. This must not be taken as an indication that it will be defeated; but it is apparent that the measure will encounter considerable opposition, and is likely to be somewhat amended.

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT FOR ALASKA.

General Geo. F. Ihrie, Paymaster in Alaska, is on his way to Washington, as accredited agent of a handful of citizens, to obtain from Congress Territorial Government for Alaska, to extend at least to its creation into a Judicial District; a land officer for pre-emptors; a survey of its arable and timber lands; light-houses at several points; dry dock at Sitka; a coast survey of the navigable main passages; and the construction of three wagon roads. [illegible]

OHIO JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

Judge Winans has introduced a bill dividing Ohio into three Judicial Districts, and so fixed in the House with a brief speech, showing how the project would work, and what grounds it can be sustained.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations: [illegible]

CONFIRMATION.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of L. B. Church, Assessor of Internal Revenue for Montana.

JUDGE HOAR.

The President had not, to day, been officially advised of the rejection of Judge Hoar by the Senate. [illegible]

CHINESE TREATY.

Secretary Fish this morning received the Chinese treaty, with the official seal of China. [illegible]

SECRETARY BOUTWELL.

Secretary Boutwell was before the Committee on Appropriations to-day.

SEIZURE OF A DISTILLERY.

The following was received at the Internal Revenue Office this morning:

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 4.

To Hon. C. Delano:

I have ordered the seizure of the large distillery of Bingham & Barton, at Jasonton, Indiana. Two hundred and fourteen packages of spirits have been fraudulently removed. The evidence is complete.

(Signed) GEO. B. WILLIAMS, Supervisor for Indiana.

GOVERNOR OF IDAHO.

Dr. Samuel Bard, nominated as Governor of Idaho, was lately editor and proprietor of the Atlanta *New Era*. The present Governor will go out of office by limit, his commission expiring next May.

CHINA.

Official information received here to-day, shows that the policy of the North German Confederation is in accord with that of the United States, and that Count Bismarck, equally with our government, is opposed to all who would weaken and degrade the Central Government of China by the application of force at the discretion of those who command it, without reference to Pekin or home governments.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.

SENATE.

DEFAULTING STATES.

Mr. SHERMAN called up the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to withhold moneys due to any State which is in default of payment of interest on any of its bonds held in trust by the United States. An explanatory letter from the Secretary of the Interior was read, after the bill passed, without objection.

FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

On motion of Mr. RAMSEY, the House bill for the abolition of the franking privilege was taken up.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to amend the first section by adding a proviso that nothing therein contained shall be construed to repeal or affect the free transmission by mails of newspapers within twenty miles of the place of publication. [illegible]

Mr. CONKLING suggested the Senate might go on with it as it was, and that such modification of the statute as were needed to prevent injustice might be considered and passed in the shape of a separate bill.

Mr. DRAKE thought the amendment did not go far enough, and proposed to amend so as to continue the existing provisions of the law in favor of publishers of newspapers and periodicals.

Mr. HAMLIN said that the bill, if passed, would not go into operation until July 1, and there will be ample time [illegible]

Mr. WILLEY suggested an amendment to the bill, to allow free transmission to mails of newspapers and documents [illegible]

At the expiration of the morning hour the Chair [illegible] Mr. CONKLING [illegible] Mr. RAMSEY, who moved to postpone the consideration of the bill for the abolition of the franking privilege [illegible]. The motion was defeated, yeas, 22; nays, 31.

YEAS.

[illegible]

NAYS.

[illegible]